

Air Operating Permit – Final

Naval Air Station Whidbey Island

Oak Harbor, Washington

November 30, 2018



Serving Island, Skagit & Whatcom Counties

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION 1 EMISSIONS UNIT IDENTIFICATION	5
SECTION 2 Standard Terms and Conditions	13
2.1 Compliance Requirements	13
2.2 Permit Terms	18
2.3 Permit Shield	21
2.4 Recordkeeping and Reporting.....	22
2.5 Excess Emissions	30
2.6 Duty to Supplement or Correct Information.....	31
2.7 Prohibitions	31
2.8 New Source Review	34
2.9 Greenhouse Gas Mitigation	35
SECTION 3 STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR NSPS AND NESHAP.....	36
3.1 Part 60 – New Source Performance Standard Requirements	36
3.2 Part 61 – National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutant Requirements	42
3.3 Part 63 – National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutant Requirements	46
SECTION 4 GENERALLY APPLICABLE REQUIREMENTS.....	60
SECTION 5 SPECIFICALLY APPLICABLE REQUIREMENTS	71
5.1 Boilers and Heaters	71
5.2 Cleaning and Coating Operations	80
5.3 Gasoline Dispensing Facilities.....	95
5.4 Stationary Recirpocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE)	102
SECTION 6 INAPPLICABLE REQUIREMENTS.....	123

PERMIT INFORMATION

Naval Air Station Whidbey Island (NASWI)
3730 North Charles Porter Avenue, Oak Harbor, WA 98278

SIC: 9711

NAICS: 928110

EPA AFS: 53-029-10003

NWCAA ID: 1158-V-I

Responsible Official

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Application Received Date:	Renewal Application Due:
July 31, 2017	November 30, 2022

ATTEST

This permit is issued in accordance with the provisions of Section 322 of the Regulation of the Northwest Clean Air Agency and the provisions of Chapter 173-401 Washington Administrative Code.

Pursuant to Section 322 of the Regulation of the Northwest Clean Air Agency and Chapter 173-401 Washington Administrative Code, Naval Air Station Whidbey Island is authorized to operate subject to the terms and conditions of this permit.

Northwest Clean Air Agency Approval:

11-30-18 *Daniel A Mahar*
Date:

Daniel A Mahar, P.E.
Environmental Engineer

11/30/18 *Agata McIntyre P.E.*
Date:

Agata McIntyre, P.E.
Engineering Manager

SECTION 1 EMISSIONS UNIT IDENTIFICATION

Section 1 lists all of the significant emission units (and activities) located at Naval Air Station Whidbey Island, hereinafter referred to as NASWI, the facility, or the permittee, as of the date of permit issuance. This information is presented for informational purposes. The emission units listed in Table 1-1-1 have no specifically applicable requirements. The emission units listed in Tables 1-2-1 through 1-2-10 have specifically applicable requirements and are included in Section 5 of the permit. The left-hand column titled "Table" references the Section 5 tables where the specifically applicable requirements can be found for each emission units. All of the emission units and activities listed in Section 1 must comply with the requirements in Sections 2, 3, and 4 of this permit, as applicable.

Emission Units with No Specifically Applicable Requirements

Emission Units with No Specifically Applicable Requirements			
Table	Description - Location	ID No.	Notes
None	T-6 Engine Test Cell - FRCNW	ETC-2525-01	Used to test jet engines
None	T-10 Engine Test Cell - FRCNW	ETC-2765-01	Used to test jet engines
None	T-17 Engine Test Stand - FRCNW Outdoors	ETC-2525-02	Used to test turbo jet engines.
None	Auxiliary Power Unit Test Stand - FRCNW Outdoors	ETC-2525-03	Used to test aircraft auxiliary power units that are about 85 hp.
None	Composting tipping/mixing building, curing/screening pad - Area 6	COMP-2838-01	
None	In-Vessel Composting, 8 Vessels - Area 6	COMP-2840-02	Biofilter
None	2.94 MMBtu/hour Portable Boiler - Portable	BOI-0124-02	Diesel-fired

Emission Units with Specifically Applicable Requirements

Table 1-1-1: Boilers and Heaters			
Table	Description - Location	ID No.	Notes
5-1-1	Boiler, 54.8 MMBtu/hour - CHP	BOI-0384-06	OAC 594, Natural gas/ Jet A backup, low-NOx burner, flue gas recirculation, oxygen trim
5-1-1	Boiler, 54.8 MMBtu/hour - CHP	BOI-0384-07	OAC 594, Natural gas/ Jet A backup, low-NOx burner, flue gas recirculation, oxygen trim
5-1-2	Boiler, 59.65 MMBtu/hour - CHP	BOI-0384-04	Natural gas/Jet A backup, oxygen trim

5-1-3	Boiler (Bryan), 7.0 MMBtu/hour - Hospital	BOI-0993-02	OAC 1282a, Natural gas/ULSD backup, low-NOx burner, oxygen trim
5-1-3	Boiler #1 (Aerco), 3.0 MMBtu/hour - Hospital	BOI-0993-03	OAC 1282a, Natural gas, low-NOx burner
5-1-3	Boiler #2 (Aerco), 3.0 MMBtu/hour - Hospital	BOI-0993-04	OAC 1282a, Natural gas, low-NOx burner
5-1-4	Boiler, 1.5 MMBtu/hour - Hangar 5	BOI-0386-01	OAC 1021, Natural gas, not subject to Boiler MACT
5-1-4	Boiler, 1.5 MMBtu/hour - Hangar 5	BOI-0386-02	OAC 1021, Natural gas, not subject to Boiler MACT
5-1-5	Boiler, 0.94 MMBtu/hour - Hangar 1	BOI-0112-01	Natural gas
5-1-5	Boiler, 1.01 MMBtu/hour - Administrative Building	BOI-0108-01	Propane
5-1-5	Boiler, 2.25 MMBtu/hour - Auto Hobby	BOI-2549-01	Propane
5-1-5	Boiler, 2.1 MMBtu/hour - Survival pool	BOI-2837-01	Natural gas
5-1-5	Boiler, 2.0 MMBtu/hr - P-8 Trainer Facility	BOI-2973-01	Natural gas
5-1-5	Boiler, 0.983 MMBtu/hour - SPB PBY Museum	BOI-0012-01	Natural gas
5-1-5	Boiler, 1.6 MMBtu/hour - SPB Thrift shop	BOI-0013-01	Natural gas
5-1-5	Boiler, 1.01 MMBtu/hour - SPB Naval Exchange	BOI-0017-01	Natural gas
5-1-5	Boiler, 2.2 MMBtu/hour - SPB Warehouse	BOI-0022-01	Natural gas
5-1-6	8 Infrared radiant heaters, 6.64 MMBtu/hour total - Hangar 5	IRH-0386-01 through -08	OAC 1021, Natural gas
5-1-6	7 Water heaters, 0.93 MMBtu/hour total - Hangar 5	WHT-0386-01 through -07	OAC 1021, Natural gas
5-1-7	16 Infrared radiant heaters, 6.72 MMBtu/hour total - Hangar 6	IRH-0410-01 through -16	OAC 987, Natural gas
5-1-7	16 Infrared radiant heaters, 1.76 MMBtu/hour total - Hangar 8	IRH-2642-01 through -16	OAC 987, Natural gas
5-1-7	2 Infrared radiant heaters, 0.72 MMBtu/hour total - Hangar 10	IRH-2699-01 through -02	OAC 987, Natural gas

Table 1-2-1: Cleaning and Coating Operations			
Table	Description - Location	ID No.	Notes
5-2-1	Area cleaning solvent and coatings use subject to Aerospace NESHAP	ARE-AERO	Cleaning using solvents and painting of aircraft, 40 CFR 63 Subpart GG (Aerospace NESHAP)
5-2-1	Water Wash Paint Spray Booth – FRCNW Building 2547	BTH-2547-02	Controlled by water wash system with 500 gallon tank. Used for painting aircraft and GSE Equipment, 40 CFR 63 Subpart GG (Aerospace NESHAP)
5-2-1	Water Wash Paint Spray Booth – FRCNW Building 2547	BTH-2547-03	Controlled by water wash system with 500 gallon tank. Used for painting aircraft and GSE Equipment, 40 CFR 63 Subpart GG (Aerospace NESHAP)
5-2-1 & 5-2-2	Composite Shop Spray Booth - FRCNW Building 2818	BTH-2818-01	Controlled by 3 stage fabric filtration, OAC 1131, 40 CFR 63 Subpart GG (Aerospace NESHAP)
5-2-3	Powder Coating Curing Oven - FRCNW Building 0995	FRN-0995-01	Fired on natural gas, OAC 755a
5-2-3	Pyrolysis Cleaning Furnace - FRCNW Building 0995	FRN-0995-02	Fired on natural gas, afterburner for emission control, OAC 755a
5-2-3	Steel-shot Abrasive Blast Booth - FRCNW Building 0995	RBL-0995-01	Cartridge filter dust collector, steel shot as blast media, OAC 755a
5-2-4	Transportation Maintenance Paint Booth - SPB Building 0018	BTH-0018-01	Controlled by dry filter, OAC 1081

Table 1-3-1: Gasoline Dispensing Facilities			
Table	Description - Location	ID No.	Notes
5-3-1	Ault Field Naval Exchange, 20,000 gallon, underground storage tank	GAS-2595-01	OAC 644a, Stage I vapor recovery, in diesel service
5-3-1	Ault Field Naval Exchange, 20,000 gallon, underground gasoline storage tank	GAS-2595-02	OAC 644a, Stage I vapor recovery, in gasoline service
5-3-1	Ault Field Naval Exchange, 20,000 gallon, underground gasoline storage tank	GAS-2595-03	OAC 644a, Stage I vapor recovery, in gasoline service
5-3-1	Ault Field Naval Exchange aboveground storage tank, 6,000 gallon E85	AST-2595-08	OAC 644a, Stage I vapor recovery
5-3-2	Government Fleet underground gasoline storage tank (Ault Field)	GAS-2622-01	OAC 646, Stage I vapor recovery
5-3-2	Government Fleet underground gasoline storage tank (Ault Field)	GAS-2623-01	OAC 646, Stage I vapor recovery

5-3-3	SPB Naval Exchange aboveground gasoline storage tank	AST-2813-01	OAC 1030, Stage I vapor recovery
5-3-3	SPB Naval Exchange aboveground gasoline storage tank	AST-2813-02	OAC 1030, Stage I vapor recovery
5-3-3	SPB Naval Exchange aboveground gasoline storage tank	AST-2813-03	OAC 1030, Stage I vapor recovery
5-3-3	SPB Naval Exchange aboveground gasoline storage tank	AST-2813-04	OAC 1030, Stage I vapor recovery

Table 1-4-1: Existing, Non-Emergency, Compression-Ignition RICE 100 ≤ hp ≤ 300 hp			
Table	Description - Location	ID No.	Notes
5-4-1	Metal Baler Engine - Recycle Center	BAL-2555-01	Cummins, 152 hp, manufacture date 1996, OAC 593
5-4-1	Compost Screener Engine - Compost Facility	SCR-2555-01	John Deere, 115 hp, age unknown
Table 1-4-2: New, Non-Emergency, Compression-Ignition RICE ≤ 500 hp			
Table	Description - Location	ID No.	Notes
5-4-2	Wood Chipper Engine - Compost Facility	WOO-2555-02	Caterpillar, 475 hp, manufacture date Nov. 2009, installed Dec. 2010, OAC 1100. Nameplate states 717 hp, however, engine de-rated by manufacture to 475 hp for the wood chipper application.
Table 1-4-3: Existing, Emergency, Compression-Ignition RICE > 500 hp			
Table	Description - Location	ID No.	Notes
5-4-3	500 kW emergency generator - Tactical Support Center, located in B2772, powers B2771	ICE-2772-01	750 hp, manufacture date Aug 1995, ordered 9/2/1994, OAC 528a
5-4-3	500 kW emergency generator - Tactical Support Center, located in B2772, powers B2771	ICE-2772-02	750 hp, manufacture date Aug 1995, ordered 9/2/1994, OAC 528a
5-4-3	400 kW emergency generator -Water treatment plant	ICE-0198-02	600 hp, manufacture date 6/25/1998, ordered 1997, OAC 642
5-4-3	415 kW emergency generator - runway lighting vault b	ICE-0889-02	556 hp, manufacture date Jun. 1996, ordered 1996
5-4-3	350 kW emergency generator - Galley	ICE-0382-01	550 hp, manufacture date 1993, ordered 1995, OAC 551

Table 1-4-4: New, Emergency, Compression-Ignition RICE > 500 hp			
Table	Description - Location	ID No.	Notes
5-4-4	1000 kW emergency generator - Naval ocean processing facility	ICE-2700-05	1502 hp, manufacture date 3/7/2007, ordered 3/19/2008
5-4-4	1000 kW emergency generator - Naval ocean processing facility	ICE-2700-06	1502 hp, manufacture date 1/10/2007, ordered 3/19/2008
5-4-4	750 kW emergency generator - Tactical Operation Center	ICE-3001-01	1207 hp, manufacture date 4/13/2016, ordered 2016
5-4-4	600 kW emergency generator - Hangar 6	ICE-0410-02	900 hp, manufacture date 8/24/2015, ordered 2015
5-4-4	450 kW emergency generator - P-8 Trainer Facility	ICE-2973-01	755 hp, manufacture date 9/8/2015, ordered 2015
5-4-4	500? kW emergency generator - Airport terminal (vault A)?	ICE-0368-02	755 hp, manufacture date 7/3/2013, ordered 2014
5-4-4	300 kW emergency generator - Naval aviation tech training unit (CNATTU)	ICE-0976-02	685 hp, manufacture date 7/14/08, ordered 2008
5-4-4	350 kW emergency generator - Security police	ICE-0994-01	546 hp, manufacture date 5/25/2010, ordered 2010
5-4-4	560 kW emergency generator – PSB WWTP	ICE-2615-01	755 hp, manufacture date 11/2009, ordered 2009
5-4-4	450 kW emergency generator - Hospital	ICE-0993-03	755 hp, manufactured 1/2018, ordered 2017.
5-4-4	450 kW emergency generator - Hospital	ICE-0993-04	755 hp, manufactured 1/2018, ordered 2017.
Table 1-4-5: Existing, Emergency, Compression-Ignition RICE ≤ 500 hp			
Table	Description - Location	ID No.	Notes
5-4-5	250 kW emergency generator – Wastewater Treatment Plant	ICE-2796-01	377 hp, manufacture date 5/13/1996, ordered July 1996, OAC 583
5-4-5	230 kW emergency generator – Fire House “crash house”	ICE-2897-01	352 hp, manufacture date 3/17/2006, ordered 2006
5-4-5	150 kW emergency generator – P3 support facility	ICE-2836-01	277 hp, manufacture date 10/7/2002, ordered 2002
5-4-5	150 kW emergency generator – Racon Hill radar communications	ICE-0858-02	277 hp, manufacture date 8/14/1996, ordered 1996. This generator supports critical equipment and is operated during conditions that are likely to cause a power interruption (e.g. inclement weather) when the UPS or ATS is unavailable or considered unreliable.
5-4-5	150 kW emergency generator – Control Tower	ICE-2873-01	217 hp, manufacture date 2003, ordered 9/26/2002. This generator supports critical equipment and is operated during conditions that are likely to cause a power interruption (e.g. inclement weather) when the UPS or ATS is unavailable or considered unreliable.

5-4-5	135 kW emergency generator – Racon Hill radar dish	ICE-2878-01	217 hp, manufacture date 4/9/2002, ordered 2002. This generator supports critical equipment and is operated during conditions that are likely to cause a power interruption (e.g. inclement weather) when the UPS or ATS is unavailable or considered unreliable.
5-4-5	125 kW emergency generator – Wastewater Treatment Plant headworks “fly lift”	ICE-0420-02	207 hp, manufacture date 7/13/2002, ordered 2002
5-4-5	100 kW emergency generator – Dog Kennel Bldg.	ICE-2815-01	166 hp, manufacture date 10/15/2001, ordered 2001
5-4-5	100 kW emergency generator – Hospital	ICE-0993-01	166 hp, manufacture date 1/3/1996, ordered 1996
5-4-5	100 kW emergency generator – Telephone Exchange	ICE-0975-01	155 hp, manufacture date 9/1/1986, ordered ~ 1986
5-4-5	75 kW emergency generator, airport terminal- vault a, behind CHP	ICE-0368-01	130 hp, installed 6/17/1993
5-4-5	55 kW emergency generator – SPB Commissary	ICE-2742-01	110 hp, manufacture date 2/11/2003
5-4-5	60 kW emergency generator – flight line: “hard stand” auto landing gear, ‘acls h/s’	ICE-2577-01	105 hp, manufacture date 4/27/1990
5-4-5	60 kW emergency generator – Ault Field sewer lift station	ICE-0421-02	102 hp, manufacture date 12/2/1998
5-4-5	60 kW emergency generator – Langley gate	ICE-2853-01	92 hp, manufacture date 12/5/2003?, ordered 2003
5-4-5	50 kW emergency generator – radio tacan	ICE-2596-02	87 hp, manufacture date 8/26/1996, ordered 1996
5-4-5	50 kW emergency generator – Flight Line uhf/vhf transmitters	ICE-0874-02	86 hp, manufacture date 8/19/1996, ordered 1996
5-4-5	50 kW emergency generator – Elmer site/Saratoga Heights base housing fire dispatch	ICE-2883-01	81 hp, manufacture date 12/1/2003, ordered 2004
5-4-5	26 kW emergency generator – weapons/ordnance	ICE-0423-02	71 hp (seems high), manufacture date 1/13/2001
5-4-5	35 kW emergency generator – flight line uhf/vhf receiver	ICE-0856-02	68 hp, manufacture date 8/26/1996, ordered 1996
5-4-5	35 kW emergency generator – SPB fire station	ICE-0016-01	68 hp, manufacture date 12/1/1998
5-4-5	40 kW emergency generator – Charles Porter gate	ICE-2864-01	63 hp (estimated from kW), manufacture date 12/5/2003, ordered 2003
5-4-5	25 kW emergency generator – Hangar 6 fence line	ICE-0410-01	38 hp, manufacture date 11/20/2003, ordered 2003
5-4-5	25 kW emergency generator – Hangar 10 fence line	ICE-2699-01	30 hp, manufacture date 11/20/2003, ordered 2003
5-4-5	15 kW emergency generator – SPB weapons bunker	ICE-0430-02	27 hp, manufacture date Dec. 2001, ordered 2002
5-4-5	15 kW emergency generator – Hangar 9 fence line	ICE-2681-01	15 hp, manufacture date 11/19/2003, ordered 2003
5-4-5	15 kW emergency generator – Hangar 8 fence line	ICE-2642-01	27 hp, manufacture date 11/20/2003, ordered 2003

5-4-5	15 kW emergency generator – start of flight line fence line: lights, turnstiles	ICE-2581-01	24 hp, manufacture date 11/14/2003, ordered 2003
5-4-5	7.5 kW emergency generator – Hangar 7	ICE-2544-04	14 hp, manufacture date 1993
Table 1-4-6: New, Emergency, Compression-Ignition RICE ≤ 500 hp			
Table	Description - Location	ID No.	Notes
5-4-6	300 kW emergency generator – Ault Field, Building 384	ICE-0384-03	464 hp, manufacture date 5/14/2013, ordered 2013
5-4-6	275 kW emergency generator – Consolidated Fueling Facility, near Building 2911	ICE-2928-01	418 hp, manufacture date 11/4/2009, ordered 2009
5-4-6	250 kW emergency generator – Hangar 5	ICE-0386-03	399 hp, manufacture date 10/1/2008, ordered 6/7/2007
5-4-6	271 kW emergency generator – Admin/operations/radar center	ICE-0385-03	364 hp, manufacture date 12/6/2013, ordered ~2013. This generator supports critical equipment and is operated during conditions that are likely to cause a power interruption (e.g. inclement weather) when the UPS or ATS is unavailable or considered unreliable.
5-4-6	200 kW emergency generator – Tactical Support Center Communications	ICE-0135-03	295 hp, manufacture date 12/21/2006, ordered 10/21/2006, OAC 993
5-4-6	155 kW emergency generator – Hangar 10	ICE-2699-02	237 hp, manufacture date 3/19/2015, installed 2015
5-4-6	150 kW emergency generator – SPB Fueling Center	ICE-0892-01	229 hp, manufacture date 6/11/2009
5-4-6	100 kW emergency generator – SPB sewer lift station	ICE-0312-02	158 hp, manufacture date 4/28/2011
5-4-6	80 kW emergency generator – Hangar 7-fire	ICE-2544-03	131 hp, manufacture date Feb 2010, ordered 2009
5-4-6	50 kW emergency generator – SPB sewer lift station	ICE-0870-02	80 hp, manufacture date 9/1/2010
5-4-6	40 kW emergency generator – aircraft wash rack	ICE-2903-01	80 hp, manufacture date 7/21/2009, ordered 2009
5-4-6	47? kW emergency generator – PAR site (radar)	ICE-0894-02	80 hp, manufacture date 2/14/2009, ordered 2009
5-4-6	50 kW emergency generator – Cliffside Park (tent area) lift station backup	ICE-2965-01	80 hp, manufacture date 5/26/2011, ordered 2011
5-4-6	40 kW emergency generator - New LOX facility	ICE-2987-01	69 hp, manufacture date 2/23/2017, ordered 2017
5-4-6	34 kW emergency generator – Torpedo Gate	ICE-2829-01	63 hp, manufacture date 2016, ordered ~2016
5-4-6	10 kW emergency generator – Hangar 7 lift station	ICE-2645-02	18.5 hp, manufacture date week 30/2009, ordered 2009

Table 1-4-7: New, Fire Pump, Compression-Ignition RICE ≤ 500 hp			
Table	Description - Location	ID No.	Notes
5-4-7	Fire pump engine - Hanger 6 (Bldg 410)	ICE-0410-03	218 hp, manufacture date 5/03/2016, ordered 2016

Table 1-4-8: Existing, Emergency, Spark-Ignition RICE (Natural Gas)			
Table	Description - Location	ID No.	Notes
5-4-8	95 kW emergency generator - Elmer site/Saratoga Heights base housing water tower	ICE-0087-01	162 hp, manufacture date 3/21/2001, ordered 2001
5-4-8	17 kW emergency generator - Simard Hall (NG)	ICE-2629-02	37 hp, manufacture date 12/15/1999, ordered 1999

SECTION 2 Standard Terms and Conditions

Standard terms and conditions are administrative and/or other requirements that typically have no ongoing compliance monitoring requirements. The permittee must comply with the requirements listed below. All terms and conditions of this permit are enforceable by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator and by citizens under the Federal Clean Air Act (FCAA), except for those terms and conditions designated in the permit as "State Only". A requirement designated "State Only" is enforceable only by the state or the NWCAA, and not by EPA or through citizen suits. "State only" WAC citations are enforceable by the NWCAA because they are adopted by reference in NWCAA 104.1 as amended August 11, 2016. Unless the text of the term is specifically identified to be "Directly Enforceable", the language of the cited regulation takes precedence over a paraphrased requirement. A permit condition labeled "Directly Enforceable" is a legal requirement, and the permit shield in condition 2.3.1 of this permit applies.

2.1 Compliance Requirements

2.1.1 Duty to Comply

2.1.1.1 WAC 173-401-620(2)(a) (11/4/93)

The permittee shall comply with all terms and conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of RCW 70.94 and, for federally enforceable provisions, a violation of the Federal Clean Air Act (FCAA). Such violations are grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and re-issuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application.

2.1.1.2 State Only: NWCAA 322.3 (11/17/11)

It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a source that is subject to the requirements of chapter 173-401 WAC without complying with the provisions of chapter 173-401 WAC and any permit issued under its authority.

2.1.2 Civil and Criminal Penalties

2.1.2.1 WAC 173-400-230(2) (3/20/93), WAC 173-400-240 (3/22/91), NWCAA 131 (4/14/93), NWCAA 132 & 133 (10/13/94), and Section 113 of the FCAA

Any person who violates applicable regulations or aids and abets in a violation, as notified in accordance with this section, shall be subject to penalties.

2.1.2.2 State Only: NWCAA 131 (3/14/13), 132 (8/13/15) & 133 (8/13/15)

Any person who violates applicable regulations or aids and abets in a violation, as notified in accordance with this section, shall be subject to penalties.

2.1.2.3 WAC 173-400-250 (9/20/93) and NWCAA 133.2 (10/13/94)
State Only: NWCAA 133.2 (8/13/15)

Penalties issued may be appealed to the pollution control hearings board within 30 days after notice is served.

2.1.3 Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

2.1.3.1 WAC 173-401-620(2)(b) (11/4/93)

It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

2.1.4 Duty to Provide Information

2.1.4.1 WAC 173-401-620(2)(e) (11/4/93)

The permittee shall furnish to the NWCAA, within a reasonable time, any information that the NWCAA may request in writing to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating the permit or to determine compliance with the permit. Upon request, the permittee shall also furnish to the NWCAA copies of records required to be kept by the permit or, for information claimed to be confidential, the permittee may furnish such records directly to the EPA Administrator along with a claim of confidentiality. The NWCAA shall maintain confidentiality of such information in accordance with RCW 70.94.205 and the NWCAA Regulation.

2.1.5 Confidential Information

2.1.5.1 NWCAA 114.1 (4/14/93)

Whenever the permittee requests that records or information eligible for confidentiality status be made confidential by the Board of the NWCAA, the NWCAA shall maintain confidentiality of such information in accordance with NWCAA 114. The records or information shall be only for the confidential use of the Board, the Advisory Council, and the NWCAA staff, but may not be accessed if, in the opinion of the Board, there is a conflict of interest.

2.1.5.2 State Only: NWCAA 114 (11/8/07)

Whenever any records or other information other than ambient air quality data or emission data furnished to or obtained by the Agency, relates to processes or production unique to the owner or operator, or are likely to affect adversely the competitive position of such owner or operator if released to the public or to a competitor, and the owner or operator of such processes or production so certifies, such records or information shall be only for the confidential use of the NWCAA.

Nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the use of records or information by the NWCAA in compiling or publishing analyses or summaries relating to the general condition of the outdoor atmosphere: provided, that such analyses or summaries do not reveal any information otherwise confidential under the provisions of this section: provided further, that emission data furnished to or obtained by the Board shall be correlated with applicable emission limitations and other control measures and shall be available for public inspection during normal business hours at the office of the NWCAA.

2.1.6 Inspection and Entry

2.1.6.1 WAC 173-400-105(3) (9/20/93), WAC 173-401-630(2) (3/5/16), NWCAA 110 & 111 (1/8/69) State Only: WAC 173-400-105(3) (7/1/16)

Upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, the permittee shall allow Ecology, NWCAA or an authorized representative to:

- (i) Enter upon the permittee's premises where a chapter 401 source is located or emissions-related activity is conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of the permit;
- (ii) Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the condition of the permit;
- (iii) Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under the permit; and
- (iv) Sample or monitor, at reasonable times, substances or parameters for the purpose of assuring compliance with the permit or applicable requirements.

No person shall willfully interfere with or obstruct the Control Officer or any NWCAA employee and/or assigned agent in carrying out any lawful duty.

2.1.7 Investigation and Studies

2.1.7.1 NWCAA 110 (1/8/69)

The Control Officer and/or his qualified agents may make any reasonable investigation or study which is necessary for the purpose of standards or any amendments thereto on reducing the amount or kind of contaminant.

When investigating conditions specific to the control, recovery or release of air contaminants, the Control Officer or his duly authorized representatives shall have the power to enter at reasonable times upon any private or public property, except non-multiple unit private dwellings housing two families or less.

If an authorized employee of the Agency, during the course of an inspection desires to obtain a sample of air contaminant, he shall notify the owner or lessee of the time and place of obtaining a sample so the owner or lessee has the opportunity to take a similar sample at the same time and place. A receipt shall be given to the owner or lessee for the sample obtained.

2.1.8 Source Testing

2.1.8.1 WAC 173-400-105(4) (9/20/93)

To demonstrate compliance, Ecology or the NWCAA may conduct or require that a test be conducted of the source using approved EPA methods from 40 CFR 60 Appendix A which are adopted by reference, or approved procedures contained in the "Source Test Manual – Procedures for Compliance Testing," state of Washington, Department of Ecology, as of July 12, 1990, on file at Ecology. The operator of a source may be required to provide the necessary platform and sampling ports for Ecology personnel or others to perform a test of an emissions unit. Ecology shall be allowed to obtain a sample from any emissions unit. The operator of the source shall be given an opportunity to observe the sampling and to obtain a sample at the same time.

2.1.8.2 State Only: WAC 173-400-105(4) (7/1/16)

To demonstrate compliance, the required test must be conducted using approved EPA methods from 40 CFR Parts 51, 60, 61 and 63 (in effect on July 1, 2016) or procedures contained in "Source Test Manual – Procedures for Compliance Testing," state of Washington, department of ecology, as of September 20, 2004, on file at ecology. All other language is the same as 2.1.8.1.

2.1.8.3 State Only: NWCAA 367 and Appendix A (7/14/05)

Source tests required by NWCAA to assess compliance with an air emission standard shall be conducted according to the following provisions:

- (i) A source test plan shall be submitted to the NWCAA for approval for all compliance source tests at least 30 days prior to scheduled testing. A summary of the test shall accompany the test plan and be submitted on a template provided by the NWCAA.
- (ii) Once a test plan has been approved, any changes in test dates or methodology shall require NWCAA approval.
- (iii) Results of required source tests must be submitted within sixty days of completion of the test unless prior approval is granted by NWCAA.

2.1.9 Testing and Sampling

2.1.9.1 NWCAA 360.1 (2/14/73)

Any person operating or using any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance shall provide and maintain such sampling and testing facilities as specified in the Order of Approval to Construct or an Air Operating Permit.

2.1.9.2 State Only: NWCAA 367 and Appendix A (7/14/05)

All ambient monitoring, compliance testing, continuous monitoring systems and continuous opacity monitoring systems required by a regulation, order of approval or permit issued by the NWCAA shall comply with the applicable requirements of Section 367 and Appendix A of the NWCAA Regulation. The applicable requirements of Section 367 and Appendix A of the NWCAA Regulation are in addition to any monitoring, testing, calibration or quality assurance/quality control requirements that otherwise apply.

Any person operating an air operating permit source may, at any time, be required to monitor the ambient air, process emissions or conduct emission tests as deemed necessary by the Control Officer.

The Control Officer may take such samples and perform any tests and investigations deemed necessary to determine the accuracy of the monitoring reports and tests submitted to the Agency, and evaluate the validity of the data. The owner or operator may also be required by the Control Officer to take a sample using an approved procedure and submit the results thereof within a reasonable period of time.

Once initiated, a compliance test shall be completed unless interrupted by severe weather, test equipment failure or other conditions beyond control of the facility. Failure to complete a test shall be a violation of the requirement to test, and, in cases where the initial data indicate a non-compliance of the applicable emission standard, the results may be considered a violation of that standard.

2.1.10 Ambient Air and Continuous Emission Monitoring

2.1.10.1 NWCAA 365.1 (2/8/89)

Any person operating an air contaminant source or an air operating permit source may, at any time, be required to monitor the ambient air, process emissions or conduct emission tests as deemed necessary by the Control Officer under the following provisions:

The Board or Control Officer may require any person operating any source to conduct a monitoring program on site or adjacent off site for emissions, ambient air concentrations or any other pertinent special studies deemed necessary.

All monitoring data shall be submitted in a form which the Board or Control Officer may require. Averaging time and collection periods will be determined by the Control Officer. Failure to record and/or report data as specified in the "Guidelines for Industrial Monitoring Equipment and Data Handling" may be cause for a Notice of Violation to be issued.

All data and records shall be kept for a period of at least one year and made available to the Control Officer upon request.

All required continuous emission monitors or required opacity monitors used to monitor compliance and all instruments used for special studies must meet appropriate EPA performance specifications (40 CFR 60, Appendix B) and shall be calibrated and maintained in accordance with the "Guidelines for Industrial Monitoring Equipment and Data Handling" procedures approved by the Control Officer.

The Control Officer may take such samples and make any tests and investigations deemed necessary to determine the accuracy of the monitoring reports and tests submitted to the NWCAA, and evaluate the validity of the data. The owner or operator may also be required by the Control Officer to take a sample using an approved procedure and submit the results thereof within a reasonable period of time.

The Board or the Control Officer may require additional reasonable monitoring be undertaken at any appropriate time to insure compliance with the NWCAA Regulation.

2.1.10.2 State Only: NWCAA 367 and Appendix A (7/14/05)

All ambient air monitors shall be operated and maintained as required by the appropriate Sections of 40 CFR Parts 50 and 58.

A Quality Assurance (QA) manual and station log book shall be kept for all stations. Written calibration and precision/span check procedures shall be included in the QA manual. A station audit shall be conducted by the NWCAA at least once per year.

Unless subject to acid rain regulations (40 CFR Part 72 and 75), all continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS) shall be capable of meeting appropriate EPA performance specifications using procedures outlined in 40 CFR Part 60 Appendix B. CEMS subject to acid rain regulations shall be capable of meeting the specifications outlined in the appropriate section of 40 CFR Part 75.

All CEMS shall be operated in accordance with the appropriate section of 40 CFR Part 60 Appendix F, and the operator shall assess the operation of each CEMS daily.

Continuous opacity monitors shall be maintained according to "Recommended Quality Assurance Procedures for Opacity Continuous Monitoring Systems" (EPA 340/1-86-10) and the manufacturer's procedures. All gaseous CEMS shall be maintained using the QA criteria of 40 CFR Part 60 Appendix F and the manufacturer's procedures.

Auditing of opacity monitors shall be conducted according to recommended procedures. Data accuracy assessments shall be conducted at least once every calendar quarter for gaseous monitors and at appropriate periodic intervals. Relative Accuracy Test Audits (RATAs), Relative Accuracy Audits (RAAs) and Cylinder Gas Audits (CGAs) shall be employed as described in 40 CFR Part 60 (or 40 CFR Part 75 if the facility is subject to acid rain regulations).

Strip charts and approved data acquisition systems shall be used to capture and store data. All data must be retained for a period of at least five years and be available to the NWCAA upon request.

CEMS are required to maintain greater than 90% data availability on a monthly basis. A supplemental report shall be submitted if during any calendar month a CEMS fails to produce 90% data availability stating the reasons for the low data availability.

The following data shall be submitted to the NWCAA on a monthly basis or according to the applicable standard:

- (i) Time, date, magnitude, and cause of all emissions or temperatures which exceed the applicable standard(s).
- (ii) The cause and time periods of any bypass of the air pollution control equipment.
- (iii) The cause and time periods of CEM downtime not associated with routine QA or maintenance operations.
- (iv) Data availability for each CEM, listed by unit and parameter.
- (v) Supplemental report for system with $\leq 90\%$ monthly data availability.
- (vi) Other data or information as required by the Control Officer.

2.1.11 Credible Evidence

2.1.11.1 40 CFR 51.212(c) (2/24/97), 40 CFR 52.12 (2/24/97), and 40 CFR 52.33 (2/24/97)

For the purpose of compliance certifications or establishing whether or not a person has violated or is in violation of this permit, nothing shall preclude the use, including the exclusive use, of any credible evidence or information relevant to whether a source would have been in compliance with applicable requirements if the appropriate performance or compliance test or procedure had been performed.

2.2 Permit Terms

2.2.1 Permit Expiration and Renewal

2.2.1.1 WAC 173-401-610 (11/4/93) and WAC 173-401-710 (10/17/02)

This permit is issued for a fixed term of five years from date of issuance. Permit expiration terminates the source's right to operate unless a timely and complete renewal application has been submitted. A complete permit renewal application shall be submitted to the NWCAA no later than the date established in the permit.

2.2.2 Permit Actions

2.2.2.1 WAC 173-401-620(2)(c) (11/4/93)

This permit may be modified, revoked, reopened, reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and re-issuance, or termination, or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

2.2.3 Emissions Trading

2.2.3.1 WAC 173-401-620(2)(g) (11/4/93)

No permit revision shall be required, under any approved economic incentives, marketable permits, emissions trading, and other similar programs or processes, for changes that are provided for in this permit.

2.2.4 Emission Reduction Credits

2.2.4.1 State Only: WAC 173-400-131 (4/1/11), WAC 173-400-136 (12/29/12)

An emission reduction credit may be issued and used in accordance with the applicable regulations listed above.

2.2.5 Severability

2.2.5.1 WAC 173-401-620(2)(h) (11/4/93)

If any provision of this permit is held to be invalid, all unaffected provisions of the permit shall remain in effect and be enforceable.

2.2.6 Permit Appeals

2.2.6.1 WAC 173-401-620(2)(i) (11/4/93), WAC 173-401-735 (5/3/97)

This permit or any conditions in it may be appealed only by filing an appeal with the pollution control hearings board and serving it on the NWCAA within thirty days of receipt. This provision for appeal is separate from and in addition to any federal rights to petition and review under section 505(b) of the FCAA.

2.2.7 Permit Continuation

2.2.7.1 WAC 173-401-620(2)(j) (11/4/93)

This permit and all terms and conditions contained therein, including any permit shield provided under WAC 173-401-640, shall not expire until the renewal permit has been issued or denied if a timely and complete application has been submitted. If a timely and complete application has been submitted, an application shield granted pursuant to WAC 173-401-705(2) shall remain in effect until the renewal permit has been issued or denied.

2.2.8 Reopening for Cause

2.2.8.1 WAC 173-401-730 (11/4/93)

The permit shall be reopened and revised under any of the following circumstances:

- (i) Additional requirements become applicable to the source with a remaining permit term of three or more years. Such a reopening shall be completed not later than eighteen months after promulgation of the applicable requirement. No such reopening is required if the effective date of the requirement is later than the date on which the permit is due to expire, unless the original permit or any of its terms and conditions have been extended pursuant to WAC 173-401-620(2)(j);
- (ii) Additional requirements (including excess emissions requirements) become applicable to an affected source under the acid rain program. Upon approval by the EPA Administrator, excess emissions offset plans shall be deemed to be incorporated into the permit;
- (iii) The NWCAA or the EPA Administrator determines that the permit contains a material mistake or that inaccurate statements were made in establishing the emissions standards or other terms or conditions of the permit; or
- (iv) The NWCAA or the EPA Administrator determines that the permit must be revised or revoked to assure compliance with the applicable requirements.

2.2.9 Changes not Requiring Permit Revisions/Off-Permit Changes

2.2.9.1 WAC 173-401-722 (10/17/02), WAC 173-401-724 (3/5/16)

The permittee may make the changes described in WAC 173-401-722 and WAC 173-401-724 without revising this permit, provided that the changes satisfy the criteria set forth in those sections.

2.2.10 Permit Modifications

2.2.10.1 WAC 173-401-720 (11/4/93), WAC 173-401-725 (11/4/93)

This permit may be revised as provided in WAC 173-401-720 (administrative permit amendments) and 173-401-725 (permit modifications).

2.2.11 Property Rights

2.2.11.1 WAC 173-401-620(2)(d) (11/4/93)

This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

2.2.12 Definitions

2.2.12.1 NWCAA 200 (10/13/94)

Particular references to terms not otherwise defined in this permit or the associated Statement of Basis have the meaning assigned to them in the specific regulation being cited. The terms NWCAA, Ecology, and EPA shall mean the Northwest Clean Air Agency, the Washington State Department of Ecology, and the United States Environmental Protection Agency, respectively. FCAA means the Federal Clean Air Act.

2.2.12.2 State Only: NWCAA 200 (8/11/16)

In the new version of the NWCAA Regulation some of the definitions have been modified slightly to provide clarification and some have been revised to include an expanded definition of the term.

2.2.13 Compliance Schedule

2.2.13.1 WAC 173-401-630(3) (3/5/16), WAC 173-401-510(2)(h)(iii) (3/5/16)

The permittee shall continue to comply with all applicable requirements with which the source was in compliance as of the date of permit issuance. The permittee shall meet on a timely basis any applicable requirements that become effective during the permit term.

2.2.14 Permit Fees

2.2.14.1 WAC 173-401-620(2)(f) (11/4/93)

The permittee shall pay fees as a condition of this permit in accordance with the NWCAA fee schedule.

2.2.14.2 State Only: NWCAA 322.4 (11/17/11)

The NWCAA shall assess and collect annual air operating permit fees for sources in its jurisdiction that are required to have Title V Air Operating Permits (excluding sources regulated by WDOE directly). The total fees required to administer the program shall be determined by a workload analysis conducted by NWCAA staff and approved annually by the NWCAA Board of Directors.

2.2.15 Transfer or Permanent Shutdown

2.2.15.1 NWCAA 325 (2/14/73)

Approval to construct a stationary source is not to be transferable from one location to another (outside the plant boundary), from one piece of equipment to another, or from one person to another, except portable sources may retain the same registration so long as they remain within the jurisdiction of the NWCAA.

2.2.15.2 State Only: NWCAA 325 (11/8/07)

Approval to construct a stationary source is not to be transferable from one location to another (outside the plant boundary), from one piece of equipment to another, or from one person to another, except portable sources may retain the same registration so long as they remain within the jurisdiction of the NWCAA and they comply with NWCAA 300 and 301.

The registered owner or operator shall report the transfer of ownership or permanent shutdown of a registered source to the NWCAA within ninety (90) days of shutdown or transfer. The new owner of a registered source shall file a written report with the NWCAA within ninety (90) days of completing transfer of ownership and/or assuming operational control.

In the case of a permanent shutdown, process and pollution control equipment may remain in place and on site, but shall be rendered incapable of generating emissions to the atmosphere.

2.3 Permit Shield

2.3.1 Shield Requirement

2.3.1.1 WAC 173-401-640(1) (11/4/93)

Compliance with a permit condition shall be deemed compliance with the applicable requirements upon which that condition is based, as of the date of permit issuance. The permit shield does not apply to any insignificant emissions unit or activity so designated under WAC 173-401-530.

2.3.2 Inapplicable Requirements

2.3.2.1 WAC 173-401-640(2) (11/4/93)

As of the date of permit issuance, the requirements listed in the Inapplicable Requirements section of this permit do not apply to the permittee. The permit shield applies to all requirements so identified.

2.3.3 Exclusions

2.3.3.1 WAC 173-401-640(4) (11/4/93)

Nothing in this section or in this permit shall alter or affect the following:

- (i) Provisions of Section 303 of the FCAA (emergency orders), including the authority of the EPA Administrator under that section;
- (ii) Liability of an owner or operator of a source for any violation of applicable requirements prior to or at the time of permit issuance;
- (iii) Ability of EPA to obtain information from a source pursuant to Section 114 of the FCAA; or

- (iv) Ability of the permitting authority to establish or revise requirements for the use of reasonably available control technology (RACT) as provided in RCW 70.94.154.

2.3.4 Reasonably Available Control Technology

2.3.4.1 WAC 173-401-605(3) (11/4/93)

Emission standards and other requirements contained in rules or regulatory orders in effect at the time of operating permit issuance shall be considered RACT for purposes of permit issuance or renewal.

2.3.4.2 WAC 173-400-040 (9/20/93)

All emissions units are required to use RACT which may be determined for some sources or source categories to be more stringent than the applicable emission limitations of any chapter of Title 173 WAC. Where current controls are determined to be less than RACT, Ecology or the NWCAA shall, as provided in section 8, chapter 252, Laws of 1993, define RACT for each source or source category and issue a rule or regulatory order requiring the installation of RACT.

2.3.4.3 State Only: WAC 173-400-040(1) (7/1/16)

All emissions units are required to use RACT which may be determined for some sources or source categories to be more stringent than the applicable emission limitations of any chapter of Title 173 WAC. Where current controls are determined to be less than RACT, the permitting authority shall, as provided in RCW 70.94.154, define RACT for each source or source category and issue a rule or regulatory order requiring the installation of RACT.

2.3.4.4 State Only: NWCAA 309 (10/8/15)

Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) is required for all existing sources except as otherwise provided in RCW 70.94.331(9). Where current controls are determined by the NWCAA to be less than RACT, the NWCAA shall define RACT for that source or source category and issue a rule or an order under NWCAA 121 requiring the installation of RACT. Emission standards and other requirements contained in rules or regulatory orders in effect at the time of operating permit issuance shall be considered RACT for purposes of operating permit issuance or renewal.

2.3.5 Emergencies

2.3.5.1 WAC 173-401-645 (11/4/93)

An emergency, as defined in WAC 173-401-645(1), constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with a technology-based emission limitation if conditions of WAC 173-401-645 (3) and (4) are met. This provision is in addition to the affirmative defense for unavoidable excess emissions found in any applicable requirement.

The permittee shall submit a notice of emergency to the NWCAA within two working days of the time when the emission limitation was exceeded due to an emergency or shorter periods of time specified in an applicable requirement.

2.4 Recordkeeping and Reporting

2.4.1 Compliance Certification

2.4.1.1 WAC 173-401-630(5) (3/5/16)

The permittee shall submit ongoing certifications of compliance with permit terms and conditions. The first such certification shall cover the period from the last compliance

certification until issuance of this permit. The following compliance certification shall cover the period from permit issuance to the end of the calendar year. Subsequent compliance certifications shall be made on a yearly basis. Each certification shall include:

- (i) Identification of each term and condition of the permit that is the basis of the certification;
- (ii) Compliance status;
- (iii) Whether the compliance was continuous or intermittent;
- (iv) Methods used for determining the compliance status of the source, currently and over the reporting period. These methods must be consistent with the permit Monitoring, Recordkeeping, and Reporting requirements.

All compliance certifications shall be submitted to EPA Region 10 and the Northwest Clean Air Agency at the following addresses by February 28 for the previous calendar year:

EPA Part 70 Operating Permit Program
U.S. EPA Region 10, Mail Stop: OAW-150
1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 155
Seattle, WA 98101

Northwest Clean Air Agency
Attn: Air Operating Permits
1600 South Second Street
Mount Vernon, WA 98273-5202

2.4.1.2 WAC 173-401-520 (11/4/93)

Any application form, report or compliance certification that is submitted pursuant to this permit shall contain certification by a responsible official of truth, accuracy, and completeness. This certification and any other certification required under this permit shall state that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.

2.4.1.3 WAC 173-401-615 (10/17/02) and -630 (3/5/16)
Directly enforceable under WAC 173-401-615(1)(b) & (c) (10/17/02)

All required monitoring reports must be certified by a responsible official consistent with WAC 173-401-520. Where an applicable requirement requires reporting more frequently than once every six months, the responsible official's certification need only to be submitted once every six months, covering all required reporting since the date of the last certification, provided that the certification specifically identifies all documents subject to the certification.

The semiannual certifications shall cover the calendar months of January through June, and July through December.

2.4.1.4 WAC 173-401-530(2)(d) (10/17/02)

Where a permit does not require testing, monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting for insignificant emissions units or activities, the permittee may certify continuous compliance if there were no observed, documented, or known instances of noncompliance of an insignificant emission unit during the reporting period. Where an underlying OAC requires testing, monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting for insignificant emission units or activities, the permittee may certify continuous compliance when the testing, monitoring and recordkeeping required by the permit revealed no violations during the period, and there were no observed, documented or known instances of noncompliance during the reporting period.

2.4.2 False and Misleading Oral Statement: Unlawful Reproduction or Alteration of Documents

2.4.2.1 NWCAA 112 (2/14/73)

No person shall willfully make a false or misleading oral statement to the Board as to any matter within the jurisdiction of the Board.

No person shall reproduce or alter or cause to be reproduced or altered any order or other paper issued by the Agency if the purpose of such reproduction or alteration is to evade or violate any provision or Regulation of this Agency, or any other law.

2.4.2.2 State Only: NWCAA 112 (11/12/99)

No person shall willfully make a false or misleading oral statement to the NWCAA Board, Control Officer, or their duly authorized representatives as to any matter within the jurisdiction of the Board.

No person shall reproduce or alter or cause to be reproduced or altered any order or other paper issued by the NWCAA if the purpose of such reproduction or alteration is to evade or violate any provision or Regulation of the NWCAA, or any other law.

2.4.3 Required Recordkeeping

2.4.3.1 WAC 173-401-615(2) (10/17/02)

Records of required monitoring information shall include, where applicable, the following:

- (i) Date, time, and location of sampling or measurements;
- (ii) Operating conditions existing at the time of sampling or measurement; and
- (iii) If analyses were performed, the date, company or entity performing the analyses, the analytical techniques or methods used, and the results of such analyses.

A record shall be kept describing changes made that result in emissions of a regulated air pollutant subject to an applicable requirement, but not otherwise regulated under the permit, and the emissions resulting from those changes.

Records of all required monitoring data and support information shall be retained for a period of five years from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. Support information includes all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip-chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by this permit.

2.4.3.2 WAC 173-401-615 (10/17/02) and -630 (11/4/93) Directly enforceable under WAC 173-401-615(1)(b) & (c) (10/17/02)

Monitoring and associated recordkeeping are not required when an emission unit is not operating and there are no emissions to the atmosphere unless such monitoring is specifically required by the NWCAA. The facility must record the time periods that a unit is shut down and not monitored, and include the time periods and a summary of why the emission unit was shut down in the periodic report of monitoring required by WAC 173-401-615(3)(a).

2.4.4 Pollutant Disclosure - Reporting by Air Contaminant Sources

2.4.4.1 NWCAA 150 (9/8/93), WAC 173-400-105(1) (9/20/93)

The permittee shall file annually at a time determined by the NWCAA and on forms furnished by the NWCAA a report setting forth:

- (i) The nature of the enterprise;
- (ii) A list of process materials which are potentially significant sources of emissions used in, and incidental to, its manufacturing processes, including any by-products and waste products;
- (iii) An estimated annual total production of wastes discharged into the air in units and contaminants designated by the NWCAA that may include stack and fugitive emissions of particulate matter, PM₁₀, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, total reduced sulfur compounds (TRS), fluorides, lead, VOCs, and other contaminants.

Annual emission reports shall be submitted to the NWCAA within 105 days after the end of the previous calendar year. If the emission report is not submitted by the required date and the emissions are used to determine operating permit fees as described in NWCAA 324.126 then potential to emit will be used to determine said fees.

The permittee shall maintain records of information necessary to substantiate any reported emissions, consistent with the averaging times for the applicable standards.

2.4.4.2 State Only: WAC 173-400-105(1) (7/1/16)

In addition to the requirements of 2.4.4.1, the permittee shall report PM_{2.5}, oxides of nitrogen, and ammonia on forms available from the NWCAA or Ecology. Emission estimates may be based on the most recent published EPA emission factors or other information available to the source, whichever is the better estimate.

2.4.4.3 State Only: NWCAA 150 (11/8/07)

Annual emission reports shall be submitted to the NWCAA no later than April 15 of the following calendar year. If the emission report is not submitted by the required date and the emissions are used to determine operating permit fees as described in NWCAA Regulation 322.4, then potential to emit may be used to determine said fees.

2.4.5 Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Reporting

2.4.5.1 State Only: WAC 173-441-030(1), (2), (4), and (5) (3/1/15)

GHG reporting is mandatory for:

- (i) An owner or operator of any facility listed in WAC 173-441-120 that emits ten thousand metric tons CO₂e or more per calendar year in total GHG emissions as calculated according to WAC 173-441-030(1)(b).
- (ii) Any supplier that supplies applicable fuels that are reported to DOL as sold in Washington state of which the complete combustion or oxidation would result in total calendar year emissions of ten thousand metric tons or more of carbon dioxide as calculated according to WAC 173-441-030(2)(b).

A person may choose to voluntarily report to Ecology GHG emissions that are not required to be reported under WAC 173-441-030(1) or (2). Persons voluntarily reporting GHG emissions must use the methods established in WAC 173-441-120(3) and 173-441-130 to calculate any voluntarily reported GHG emissions.

Once a facility or supplier is subject to the requirements of this chapter, the person must continue for each year thereafter to comply with all requirements of this chapter, including the requirement to submit annual GHG reports, even if the facility or supplier does not meet the applicability requirements in WAC 173-441-030(1) or (2) of this section in a future year, except as provided in WAC 173-441-030(5)(a)-(c).

2.4.5.2 State Only: WAC 173-441-050 (10/16/16)

Follow the procedures for emission calculation, monitoring, quality assurance, missing data, recordkeeping, and reporting that are specified in each relevant section of WAC 173-441.

Beginning calendar year 2012 for existing facilities or suppliers, the annual GHG report shall contain the information required per WAC 173-441-050(3) and (4) and be submitted to Ecology no later than:

- (i) March 31st of each calendar year for GHG emissions in the previous calendar year if the facility is required to report GHG emissions to the U.S. EPA per 40 CFR 98.
- (ii) October 31st of each calendar year for GHG emissions in the previous calendar year if the facility is not required to report GHG emissions to the U.S. EPA per 40 CFR Part 98.

For any facility or supplier that becomes subject to this rule because of a physical or operational change that is made after January 1, 2012, report emissions for the first calendar year in which the change occurs according to WAC 173-441-050(2)(b)(iii)(A) through (C).

Retain all required records for at least three years in a form that is suitable for expeditious inspection and review, including a GHG monitoring plan per WAC 173-441-050(6)(e).

Note: Under WAC 173-401-615(2), records of required monitoring data and support information shall be retained for a period of five years from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application.

2.4.5.3 State Only: WAC 173-441-060 and -070 (3/1/15)

Each such submission shall be signed by a representative designated in accordance with WAC 173-441-060 and 40 CFR 3.10 as adopted on October 13, 2005 and shall include the following certification statement signed by the designated representative or any alternate designated representative:

"I am authorized to make this submission on behalf of the owners and operators of the facility or supplier, as applicable, for which the submission is made. I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined, and am familiar with, the statements and information submitted in this document and all its attachments. Based on my inquiry of those individuals with primary responsibility for obtaining the information, I certify that the statements and information are to the best of my knowledge and belief true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false statements and information or omitting required statements and information, including the possibility of fine or imprisonment."

Each GHG report and certificate of representation for a facility or supplier must be submitted electronically in accordance with the requirements of WAC 173-441-050 and 173-441-060 and in a format specified by Ecology.

2.4.5.4 State Only: WAC 173-441-100 (3/1/15)

All requests, notifications, and communications to Ecology pursuant to this chapter, other than submittal of the annual GHG report, shall be submitted to the following address:

Greenhouse Gas Report, Air Quality Program
Department of Ecology
P.O. Box 47600
Olympia, WA 98504-7600

2.4.6 Reporting to Verify Emissions from Potential PSD Sources

State Only: WAC 173-400-720(4)(b)(iii) (7/1/16)

The owner or operator shall monitor the emissions of any regulated pollutants from all projects for which PSD applicability was determined according to the provisions of 40 CFR 52.21(b)(41)(ii)(a) through (c), and calculate and maintain a record of annual emissions on a calendar year basis.

The owner or operator shall submit a report to NWCAA within 60 days after the end of the year during which records must be generated under paragraph 40 CFR 52.21 (r)(6)(iii) setting out the unit's annual emissions, as monitored pursuant to 40 CFR 52.21 (r)(6)(iii), during the calendar year that preceded submission of the report. The report shall include the emissions in tons per year for the project, the baseline actual emissions and the pre-construction projected emissions.

2.4.7 Reporting of Deviations from Permit Conditions

WAC 173-401-615(3)(b) (10/17/02)

Prompt reporting of deviations from permit requirements, including those attributable to upset conditions as defined in the permit, the probable cause of such deviations, and any corrective actions or preventive measures taken. For deviations which represent a potential threat to human health or safety, "prompt" means as soon as possible, but in no case later than twelve hours after the deviation is discovered. The source shall maintain a contemporaneous record of all deviations. Other deviations shall be reported no later than thirty days after the end of the month during which the deviation is discovered.

2.4.8 Report of Breakdown and Upset

2.4.8.1 NWCAA 340.1, 340.2 and 340.3 (10/13/94)

If a breakdown or upset condition occurs which results in or may have resulted in an emission and/or ambient air quality standard being exceeded, the owner or operator of the source shall take the following actions:

- (i) The upset or breakdown shall be reported as promptly as possible and in no event later than twelve (12) hours to the NWCAA.
- (ii) The person responsible shall, upon the request of the Control Officer, submit a full report within ten (10) days including the known causes, corrective measures taken, and preventive measures to be taken to minimize or eliminate a recurrence.

Compliance with the requirements of this section does not relieve the owner or operator of the source from the responsibility to maintain continuous compliance with all the requirements of the NWCAA Regulation nor from the resulting liabilities for failure to comply.

It shall be prima facie evidence of violation of the NWCAA Regulation if any control equipment or other equipment creating emissions to the atmosphere is turned off, broken down or otherwise inoperative, and a notice of breakdown has not been filed under NWCAA 340.1.

2.4.8.2 State Only: NWCAA 340.1, 340.2 and 340.3 (11/8/07)

If a breakdown or upset condition occurs which results in or may have resulted in an exceedance of an emission and/or ambient air quality standard, the owner or operator of the source shall take the following actions:

- (i) The upset or breakdown shall be reported as promptly as possible and in no event later than twelve (12) hours to the NWCAA.
- (ii) The responsible official or his designee shall submit a full report on forms provided by the NWCAA within 30 days after the end of a calendar month in which the upset occurred and must include as a minimum the known causes, corrective action taken, preventive measures put in place to reduce the possibility of or eliminate a recurrence, and an estimate of the quantity of emissions above the applicable limit caused by the event.

In addition to the reporting requirements of the 10/13/94 version of NWCAA 340, the permittee must also report to the NWCAA if the emission release to the air requires agency notification as specified in 40 CFR 302 (CERCLA) or 40 CFR 355 (SARA).

It shall be prima facie evidence of violation of the NWCAA Regulation if:

- (i) any control equipment is turned off, broken down or otherwise inoperative, and a notice of breakdown has not been filed under Section 340.1, or
- (ii) any other equipment creates new or increased emissions to the atmosphere as the result of being turned off, broken down or otherwise inoperative, and a notice of breakdown has not been filed under NWCAA 340.1.

2.4.9 Report of Shutdown or Startup

2.4.9.1 NWCAA 341 (9/8/93)

If the permittee schedules a total or partial shutdown or startup of control or process equipment which may result in emissions or any additional emissions to the atmosphere which may temporarily exceed the emission standards of this Regulation, the permittee shall notify the NWCAA prior to the shutdown or startup.

Prompt notification shall be made and in no event less than 24 hours before the scheduled shutdown or startup. The permittee shall submit a general schedule of steps to be taken to minimize the release of air contaminants to the atmosphere including the reasons for and duration of the proposed shutdown or startup, the nature of the action to be taken, the date and time for the action and an estimate of the anticipated rate and concentration of emission.

Compliance with the requirements of this section does not relieve the owner or operator of the source from the responsibility to maintain continuous compliance with the requirements of this Regulation nor from the resulting liabilities for failure to comply.

2.4.9.2 State Only: NWCAA 341 (7/14/05)

If the permittee schedules a total or partial shutdown or startup of control or process equipment that the source reasonably believes would result in emissions which may temporarily exceed an emission standard of this Regulation, the operator or owner of the source shall notify the NWCAA in advance of the shutdown or startup.

The advanced notification shall include a general schedule of steps to be taken to minimize the release of air contaminants to the atmosphere including the reasons for and duration of the proposed shutdown or startup, the nature of the action to be taken, the date and time for the action and an estimate of the anticipated rate and concentration of emission.

Compliance with the requirements of this section does not relieve the owner or operator of the source from the responsibility to maintain continuous compliance with the requirements of this Regulation nor from the resulting liabilities for failure to comply.

Excess emissions due to shutdown or startup shall be considered unavoidable, and not subject to penalty, provided the stationary source adequately demonstrates that the excess emissions could not have been prevented through careful planning and design, the emissions did not result in a violation of an ambient air quality standard and if a bypass of control equipment occurs, that such bypass is necessary to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage.

The responsible official or their designee shall submit a full report no later than 30 days after the end of the calendar month in which the shutdown or startup occurred that resulted in an exceedance of an ambient or emission standard of this Regulation. The report shall be submitted on forms provided by the NWCAA and must include, at minimum, the known causes, corrective action taken, preventive measures put in place to reduce the possibility of or eliminate a recurrence, and an estimate of the quantity of emissions above the applicable limit caused by the event.

2.4.10 Operation and Maintenance

2.4.10.1 NWCAA 342 (9/8/93)

Keep all process and/or air pollution control equipment in good operating condition and repair. If a breakdown or upset condition occurs and is determined by the Control Officer to be due to poor operating and maintenance procedures, the Control Officer may take any legal steps necessary to prevent a recurrence of the breakdown or upset condition.

Operation and maintenance instructions and schedules for process and/or control equipment must be available and may be required to be posted on the site. This section is specifically applicable to the operation of equipment where untrained personnel may operate or otherwise have access to or use the equipment.

If a breakdown or violation occurs and is due to the improper operation or maintenance of equipment, the owner or operator of the source will, in addition to filing a report of breakdown under NWCAA 340, submit a report if requested by the Control Officer on what measures will be taken in training or re-orienting personnel to prevent a recurrence of the breakdown.

2.4.10.2 State Only: NWCAA 342 (7/14/05)

All air contaminant stationary sources are required to keep any process and/or air pollution control equipment in good operating condition and repair.

Operating instructions and maintenance schedules for process and/or control equipment must be available on site.

2.5 Excess Emissions

2.5.1 Excess Emission

2.5.1.1 WAC 173-400-107 (9/20/93) (State Only - 4/1/11)

The permittee shall have the burden of proving to Ecology or the NWCAA or the decision-making authority in an enforcement action that excess emissions were unavoidable. Excess emissions determined to be unavoidable under the procedures and criteria of this section shall be excused and not subject to penalty.

Excess emissions which represent a potential threat to human health or safety or which the owner or operator of the source believes to be unavoidable shall be reported to the NWCAA as soon as possible. Other excess emissions shall be reported within thirty days after the end of the month during which the event occurred or as part of the routine emission monitoring reports. Upon request by Ecology or the NWCAA, the permittee shall submit a full written report including the known causes, the corrective actions taken, and the preventive measures to be taken to minimize or eliminate the chance of recurrence.

Excess emissions due to startup or shutdown conditions shall be considered unavoidable provided the source reports as required and adequately demonstrates that the excess emissions could not have been prevented through careful planning and design and if a bypass of control equipment occurs, that such bypass is necessary to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage.

Excess emissions due to scheduled maintenance shall be considered unavoidable provided the source reports as required and adequately demonstrates that the excess emissions could not have been prevented through reasonable design, better scheduling for maintenance or through better operation and maintenance practices.

Excess emissions due to upsets shall be considered unavoidable provided the source reports as required and adequately demonstrates that:

- (i) The event was not caused by poor or inadequate design, operation, maintenance, or any other reasonably preventable condition;
- (ii) The event was not of a recurring pattern indicative of inadequate design, operation, or maintenance; and
- (iii) The permittee took immediate and appropriate corrective action in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions during the event, taking into account the total emissions impact of the corrective action, including slowing or shutting down the emission unit as necessary to minimize emissions, when the operator knew or should have known that an emission standard or permit condition was being exceeded.

2.5.2 Excess Emissions Due to Breakdowns, Upsets, Startup, or Shutdown

2.5.2.1 State Only: NWCAA 340.4 (11/8/07) and 341.4 (7/14/05)

Excess emissions due to breakdowns and upsets shall be considered unavoidable, and not subject to penalty, provided the stationary source adequately demonstrates that:

- (i) The event was not caused by poor or inadequate design, operation, maintenance, or any other reasonably preventable condition;
- (ii) The event was not of a recurring pattern indicative of inadequate design, operation, or maintenance;
- (iii) The operator took immediate and appropriate corrective action in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice; and
- (iv) The emissions did not result in a violation of an ambient air quality standard.

Excess emissions due to shutdown or startup shall be considered unavoidable, and not subject to penalty, provided the stationary source adequately demonstrates that the excess emissions could not have been prevented through careful planning and design, the emissions did not result in a violation of an ambient air quality standard and if a bypass of control equipment occurs, that such bypass is necessary to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage.

2.6 Duty to Supplement or Correct Information

2.6.1.1 WAC 173-401-500(6) (10/17/02)

Upon becoming aware that the source failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application or that information submitted in a permit application is incorrect, the source shall promptly submit such supplementary facts or corrected information.

2.7 Prohibitions

2.7.1 Concealment and Masking

2.7.1.1 WAC 173-400-040(7) (9/20/93) and State Only: WAC 173-400-040(8) (7/1/16)

No person shall cause or permit the installation or use of any means which conceals or masks an emission of an air contaminant which would otherwise violate any provisions of this chapter.

2.7.1.2 State Only: NWCAA 540 (1/8/69)

It shall be unlawful for any person to willfully cause or permit the installation or use of any device or use of any means which, without resulting in a reduction in the total amount of air contaminant emitted, conceals an emission of air contaminant which would otherwise violate the emission standards of this Regulation.

It shall be unlawful for any person to cause or permit the installation or use of any device or use of any means designed to mask the emission of an air contaminant, which causes detriment to health, safety, or welfare of any person.

2.7.2 Adjustment for Atmospheric Conditions

2.7.2.1 WAC 173-400-205 (3/22/91)

The permittee shall not vary the rate of emission of a pollutant according to atmospheric conditions or ambient concentrations of that pollutant except as directed according to air pollution episode regulations.

2.7.3 Outdoor Burning

2.7.3.1 WAC 173-425-036 (10/18/90) and WAC 173-425-045 (1/3/89), WAC 173-435-050(2) (01/3/89) Although SIP-Approved, WAC 173-425-036, -045, and -055 (referenced below) have been repealed.

No person shall conduct outdoor burning during an air pollution episode or a declared period of impaired air quality. Except as provided in WAC 173-425-055, the following materials shall not be burned in any open fire: (1) garbage, (2) dead animals, (3) asphaltic products, (4) waste petroleum products, (5) paints, (6) rubber products, (7) plastics, (8) treated wood, and (9) any substance, other than natural vegetation, which normally emits dense smoke or obnoxious odors.

2.7.3.2 State Only: WAC 173-425-040, 050, and 060 (4/13/00), NWCAA 502 (9/11/14)

No person shall conduct outdoor burning except in accordance with the applicable regulations listed above. Outdoor burning shall be conducted under a valid fire permit and shall not contain prohibited materials, unless specifically exempted. Emissions from burning shall not create a nuisance and/or interfere with visibility on any public road.

2.7.4 Asbestos

2.7.4.1 State Only: NWCAA 570 (9/11/14)

The permittee shall conduct all renovation or demolition projects in accordance with the applicable asbestos control standards listed in NWCAA 570.

2.7.4.2 40 CFR 61.145 (1/16/91), 61.148 (11/20/90) and 61.150 (9/18/03)

The permittee shall comply with 40 CFR Sections 61.145, 61.148 and 61.150 when conducting any renovation or demolition at the facility.

2.7.5 Stratospheric Ozone and Climate Protection

2.7.5.1 40 CFR 82 Subpart F (10/28/14)

The permittee shall comply with the standards for recycling and emissions reduction in accordance with the requirements listed in 40 CFR 82 Subpart F.

2.7.5.2 State Only: RCW 70.94.970 (1991 c 199 §602)

A person who services, repairs or disposes of a motor vehicle air conditioning system; commercial or industrial air conditioning, heating, or refrigeration system; or consumer appliance shall use refrigerant extraction equipment to recover regulated refrigerant that would otherwise be released into the atmosphere. This subsection does not apply to off-road commercial equipment.

The willful release of regulated refrigerant from a source listed in this section is prohibited.

2.7.6 Display of Orders, Certificates and Other Notices: Removal or Mutilation Prohibited

2.7.6.1 NWCAA 124 (2/14/73)

Any order or other certificate obtained from the NWCAA shall be available at the facility. If the NWCAA requires a notice to be displayed, it shall be posted. No one shall mutilate, obstruct or remove any notice unless authorized to do so by the NWCAA.

2.7.7 Obstruction of Access

2.7.7.1 State Only: RCW 70.94.200, (1987 c 109 §38)

The permittee shall not obstruct, hamper or interfere with any authorized representative of the NWCAA who requests entry for the purposes of inspection and who presents appropriate credential; nor shall any person obstruct, hamper, or interfere with any such inspection.

2.7.8 False Statement, Representation or Certification

2.7.8.1 State Only: WAC 173-400-105(6) (7/1/16)

No person shall make any false material statement, representation or certification in any form, notice or report required under chapter 70.94 or 70.120 RCW, or any ordinance, resolution, regulation, permit, or order in force pursuant thereto.

2.7.9 Inaccurate Monitoring

2.7.9.1 State Only: WAC 173-400-105(8) (7/1/16)

No person shall render inaccurate any monitoring device or method required under chapter 70.94 or 70.120 RCW, or any ordinance, resolution, regulation, permit, or order in force pursuant thereto.

2.7.10 Prevention of Accidental Release

2.7.10.1 40 CFR 68 (4/9/04)

Should this stationary source, as defined in 40 CFR Section 68.3, become subject to the accidental release prevention regulations in part 68, then the owner or operator shall submit a risk management plan (RMP) by the date specified in Section 68.10 and shall certify compliance with the requirements of Part 68 as part of the annual compliance certification as required by 40 CFR Part 70.

2.7.11 Cutback Asphalt Paving

2.7.11.1 NWCAA 580.7 (4/14/93)

The application of cutback asphalt in paving during the months of June, July, August and September is limited to use as prime coatings and patch mixes, or when the temperature is less than 50°F.

2.7.12 Creditable Stack Height and Dispersion Techniques

2.7.12.1 WAC 173-400-200 (3/22/91) (State Only - 2/10/05)

For stacks for which construction or reconstruction commenced, or for which major modifications were carried out, after December 31, 1970, no source may use dispersion techniques or excess stack height to meet ambient air quality standards or PSD increment limitations.

2.8 New Source Review

2.8.1 Minor New Source Review (NSR)

2.8.1.1 NWCAA 300, 301, 302 & 324.2 (10/13/94), and NWCAA 303 (8/9/78)

No person shall construct, install, establish, modify or alter an air contaminant source or an emission unit without filing a "Notice of Construction and Application for Approval" and receiving approval from the NWCAA in accordance with the cited regulations.

2.8.1.2 State Only: WAC 173-400-111, 113 (12/29/12), WAC 173-460-010 through -150 (6/20/09), NWCAA 300.1-300.12 (8/13/15), NWCAA 301 (11/17/11), 303 (11/12/98), and 324.2 (9/11/14)

A Notice of Construction application must be filed by the owner or operator and an Order of Approval issued by the NWCAA prior to the establishment of any new source in accordance with the cited regulations. For purposes of this section "establishment" shall mean to "begin actual construction" as that phrase is defined in NWCAA 200, and "new source" shall include any "modification" to an existing "stationary source" as those terms are defined in NWCAA 200.

A temporary source not exempt under NWCAA 300.4 or 300.5 shall be allowed to operate at a temporary location without filing a NWCAA Notice of Construction application or, for nonroad engines, obtaining a regulatory order from the NWCAA, provided that the temporary source meets the applicable requirements of NWCAA 301.2, including notification. Nonroad engines regulated by this section are limited to those that are portable or transportable but operate in a stationary manner.

2.8.2 General Order

2.8.2.1 State Only: WAC 173-400-560 (12/29/12) and NWCAA 121.4 (8/13/15)

An owner or operator may apply for an applicable general order for approval to construct certain specified sources as defined in WAC 173-400-560. A general order of approval shall identify criteria by which an emission unit or source may qualify for coverage under a general order of approval and shall include terms and conditions for installing and/or operating the source.

2.8.3 Requirements to Comply

2.8.3.1 State Only: NWCAA 300.15 (8/13/15)

It shall be unlawful for an owner or operator of a source or emission unit to not abide by the operating and reporting conditions in the Order of Approval.

2.8.4 Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)

2.8.4.1 State Only: WAC 173-400-700 (4/1/11), WAC 173-400-117, -710, -720, -730, -740, -750 (12/29/12)

A Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) permit application must be filed by the owner or operator and a PSD permit issued by Ecology prior to the establishment of any new source in accordance with the cited regulations. No major stationary source or major modification as defined in the cited regulation shall begin actual construction without having received a PSD permit. Allowable emissions from the proposed major stationary source or major modification shall not cause or contribute to a violation of any ambient air quality standard.

An applicant for a PSD permit must submit an application that provides complete information for Department of Ecology to determine compliance with all PSD program requirements. Detailed procedures for submitting a complete application, for public review and involvement, and for revisions to an existing PSD permit are provided in the cited regulations (WAC 173-400-700 through 750).

2.8.5 Replacement or Substantial Alteration of Control Technology at an Existing Source

2.8.5.1 State Only: NWCAA 300.13 (8/13/15)

Any person proposing to replace or substantially alter emission control technology installed on an existing stationary source or emission unit shall file a Notice of Construction application with the NWCAA.

2.9 Greenhouse Gas Mitigation

2.9.1 GHG Clean Air Rule (CAR)

2.9.1.1 State Only: WAC 173-442-210, 173-442-220, 173-442-250 (10/16/16)

Each covered party must submit a compliance report in a format prescribed by Ecology. The compliance report must include the verification requirements in WAC 173-220. The report must be submitted by the deadline in WAC 173-442-250.

A covered party may discontinue submitted a compliance report for the purposes of chapter 173-442 WAC after 3 consecutive years of reporting covered GHG emissions less than 50,000 MT CO₂e/yr and the covered party notifies ecology of its intent to discontinue the report by the compliance report deadline in WAC 173-442-250. Covered parties must continue to submit annual GHG reports required by chapter 173-441 WAC. A covered party must resume submitting a compliance report when total covered GHG emissions exceed 50,000 MT CO₂e/year.

SECTION 3 STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR NSPS AND NESHAP

Standard terms and conditions are administrative and/or other requirements that typically have no ongoing compliance monitoring requirements. The permittee must comply with the requirements listed below for specific "affected facilities" as defined in the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) in 40 CFR Part 60.2, "affected sources" defined in the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) in 40 CFR Part 63.2, and owners or operators of any stationary source for which a standard is prescribed under 40 CFR Part 61. The affected facilities, affected sources, and stationary sources subject to these requirements are identified in Section 5 of the permit. The conditions in this section do not apply generally to all emission units at the facility.

The EPA delegates NSPS and NESHAP implementation and enforcement authority to NWCAA on a periodic basis. Some conditions in this section cite the NSPS delegation letter or the NESHAP delegation letter from EPA Region 10 to NWCAA because the letter clarifies certain Federal requirements. For example, the delegation letters state that NWCAA shall be the recipient of all notifications and reports and be the point of contact for questions and compliance issues regarding delegated standards. The delegation letters also specify the extent of NSPS and NESHAP delegation to the NWCAA. Current delegation letters are available for review on the NWCAA website and at the NWCAA office.

Some of the terms and conditions cited below refer to the "Administrator". For delegated NSPS and NESHAP requirements, "Administrator" means NWCAA; for NSPS and NESHAP requirements that have not been delegated to NWCAA, "Administrator" means the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

All of the federal regulations listed in Section 3 have been adopted by reference in Section 104.2 of the NWCAA Regulation. NWCAA 104.2 was last amended by the agency on August 11, 2016.

3.1 Part 60 – New Source Performance Standard Requirements

3.1.1 Address for Reports, Notifications, and Submittals

- 3.1.1.1 40 CFR 60.4(a) and (b) (4/25/75) (as amended by Delegation Letter dated 9/28/17 from Tim Hamlin, Director of the Office of Air and Waste, EPA Region 10 to Mark Buford, Director of NWCAA)

Notifications, reports, and applications for delegated New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) shall be sent to the NWCAA at the following address:

Northwest Clean Air Agency
1600 S. Second Street
Mount Vernon, WA 98273-5202

Notifications, reports, and applications under NSPS authorities that have been excluded from delegation shall be submitted to the EPA at the following address:

EPA Part 70 Operating Permit Program
U.S. EPA Region 10, Mail Stop: OAW-150
1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 155
Seattle, WA 98101

3.1.2 Notification

3.1.2.1 40 CFR 60.7(a) (2/12/99) (as amended by Delegation Letter dated 9/28/17 from Tim Hamlin, Director of the Office of Air and Waste, EPA Region 10 to Mark Buford, Director of NWCAA)

Furnish written notification to the Administrator of the following:

- The date construction (or reconstruction as defined by 40 CFR 60.15) of an affected facility commenced postmarked no later than 30 days after such date.
- Notification of the actual date of initial startup of an affected facility postmarked within 15 days after such date.
- Notification of any physical or operational change to an existing facility which may increase the emission rate of any air pollutant to which a standard applies, unless that change is specifically exempted under an applicable subpart or in 40 CFR 60.14(e). This notice shall be postmarked 60 days or as soon as practicable before the change is commenced and shall include information describing the precise nature of the change, present and proposed emission control systems, productive capacity of the facility before and after the change, and the expected completion date of the change.
- Notification of the date upon which demonstration of the continuous monitoring system performance commences in accordance with 40 CFR 60.13(c). Notification shall be postmarked not less than 30 days prior to such date.
- Notification of the anticipated date for conducting the opacity observations required by 40 CFR 60.11(e)(1) of this part. The notification shall be postmarked not less than 30 days prior to such date.
- Notification that continuous opacity monitoring system data results will be used to determine compliance with the applicable opacity standard during a performance test required by 60.8 in lieu of Method 9 observation data as allowed by 40 CFR 60.11(e)(5) of this part. This notification shall be postmarked not less than 30 days prior to the date of the performance test.

3.1.3 Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction Records

3.1.3.1 40 CFR 60.7(b) (2/12/99)

Maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of an affected facility; any malfunction of the air pollution control equipment; or any periods during which a continuous monitoring system or monitoring device is inoperative.

3.1.4 Excess Emission Records

3.1.4.1 40 CFR 60.7(c) and (d) (2/12/99) (as amended by Delegation Letter dated 9/28/17 from Tim Hamlin, Director of the Office of Air and Waste, EPA Region 10 to Mark Buford, Director of NWCAA)

Each owner or operator required to install a continuous monitoring device shall submit excess emissions and monitoring systems performance report (as defined in applicable subparts) and/or summary report form (see 60.7(d)) to the Administrator semiannually, except when: more frequent reporting is specifically required in any subpart; or the Administrator determines that more frequent reporting is necessary. All reports shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each six-month period. Written reports of excess emissions shall include the information in 40 CFR 60.7(c)(1) through (4).

3.1.5 Maintenance of Records

3.1.5.1 40 CFR 60.7(f) (2/12/99)

Maintain a file of all measurements, including continuous monitoring system, monitoring device, and performance testing measurements; all continuous monitoring system performance evaluations; all continuous monitoring system or monitoring device calibration checks; adjustments and maintenance performed on these systems or devices; and all other information required by this part recorded in a permanent form suitable for inspection. The file shall be retained for at least two years following the date of such measurements, maintenance, reports, and records, except as described in 60.7(f)(1) through (3).

Note: Under WAC 173-401-615(2), records of required monitoring data and support information shall be retained for a period of five years from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application.

3.1.6 Performance Tests

3.1.6.1 40 CFR 60.8(a), (d), (e), and (f) (8/30/16), NWCAA 104.2 (8/11/16)

Within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated, but not later than 180 days after initial startup of such facility, or at such other times specified by this part, and at such other times as may be required by the Administrator under section 114 of the Act, the owner or operator of such facility shall conduct performance test(s) and furnish the Administrator a written report of the results of such performance test(s), except as specified in paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3), and (a)(4) of this section.

The owner or operator of an affected facility shall provide the Administrator at least 30 days prior notice of any performance test, except as specified under other subparts, to afford the Administrator the opportunity to have an observer present. If after 30 days notice for an initially scheduled performance test, there is a delay (due to operational problems, etc.) in conducting the scheduled performance test, the owner or operator of an affected facility shall notify the Administrator as soon as possible of any delay in the original test date, either by providing at least 7 days prior notice of the rescheduled date of the performance test, or by arranging a rescheduled date with the Administrator by mutual agreement.

The owner or operator of an affected facility shall provide performance testing facilities as follows:

- (1) Sampling ports adequate for test methods applicable to such facility.
- (2) Safe sampling platform(s).
- (3) Safe access to sampling platform(s).
- (4) Utilities for sampling and testing equipment.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable subpart, each performance test shall consist of three separate runs using the applicable test method. Each run shall be conducted for the time and under the conditions specified in the applicable standard. For the purpose of determining compliance with an applicable standard, the arithmetic means of results of the three runs shall apply.

Unless otherwise specified in a relevant standard or test method, or as otherwise approved by the Administrator in writing, the report for a performance test shall include:

- (1) Facility mailing address, physical address, owner or operator or responsible official (where applicable) and his/her email address, and the appropriate Federal Registry System (FRS) number for the facility.
- (2) Applicable regulation(s) requiring the test, the pollutant(s) and other parameters being measured, the applicable emission standard and any process parameter component, and a brief process description.
- (3) Description of the emission unit tested including fuel burned, control devices, and vent characteristics; the appropriate source classification code (SCC); the permitted maximum process rate (where applicable); and the sampling location.
- (4) Description of sampling and analysis procedures used and any modifications to standard procedures, quality assurance procedures and results, record of process operating conditions that demonstrate the applicable test conditions are met, and values for any operating parameters for which limits were being set during the test.
- (5) Where a test method requires you record or report, the following shall be included: Record of preparation of standards, record of calibrations, raw data sheets for field sampling, raw data sheets for field and laboratory analyses, chain-of-custody documentation, and example calculations for reported results.
- (6) Identification of the company conducting the performance test including the primary office address, telephone number, and the contact for this test program including his/her email address.

3.1.7 Test Method Performance Audit

3.1.7.1 40 CFR 60.8(g) (8/30/16), NWCAA 104.2 (8/11/16)

Performance testing shall include a test method performance audit (PA) during the performance test. The PAs consist of blind audit samples supplied by an accredited audit sample provider and analyzed during the performance test in order to provide a measure of test data bias. Audit samples must be collected by the sampling system during the compliance test just as the compliance samples are collected. If multiple sampling systems or sampling trains are used during the compliance test for any of the test methods, the tester is only required to use one of the sampling systems per method to collect the audit sample. The audit sample must be analyzed by the same analyst using the same analytical reagents and analytical system and at the same time as the compliance samples. Retests are required when there is a failure to produce acceptable results for an audit sample. However, if the audit results do not affect the compliance or noncompliance status of the affected facility, the compliance authority may waive the reanalysis requirement, further audits, or retests and accept the results of the compliance test. Acceptance of the test results shall constitute a waiver of the reanalysis requirement, further audits, or retests. The compliance authority may also use the audit sample failure and the compliance test results as evidence to determine the compliance or noncompliance status of the affected facility. A blind audit sample is a sample whose value is known only to the sample provider and is not revealed to the tested facility until after they report the measured value of the audit sample. An accredited audit sample provider (AASP) is an organization that has been accredited to prepare audit samples by an independent, third party accrediting body.

The source owner, operator, or representative of the tested facility shall obtain an audit sample, if commercially available, from an AASP for each test method used for regulatory compliance purposes. No audit samples are required for the following test methods: Methods 3A and 3C of Appendix A-3 of Part 60, Methods 6C, 7E, 9, and 10 of Appendix A-4 of Part 60, Methods 18 and 19 of Appendix A-6 of Part 60, Methods 20, 22, and 25A of Appendix A-7 of Part 60, Methods 30A and 30B of Appendix A-8 of Part 60, and Methods

303, 318, 320, and 321 of Appendix A of Part 63. If multiple sources at a single facility are tested during a compliance test event, only one audit sample is required for each method used during a compliance test. The compliance authority responsible for the compliance test may waive the requirement to include an audit sample if they believe that an audit sample is not necessary.

If the source owner, operator, or representative cannot find an audit sample for a specific method, the owner, operator, or representative shall consult the EPA Web site at the following URL, <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/emc>, to confirm whether there is a source that can supply an audit sample for that method.

The source owner, operator, or representative shall report the results for the audit sample along with a summary of the emission test results for the audited pollutant to the compliance authority and shall report the results of the audit sample to the AASP. The test protocol and final test report shall document whether an audit sample was ordered and utilized and the pass/fail results as applicable.

3.1.8 Compliance with Opacity Standards

3.1.8.1 40 CFR 60.11(b) and (c) (10/17/00)

Compliance with opacity standards in 40 CFR Part 60 shall be determined by EPA Method 9 in Appendix A. For purposes of determining initial compliance, the minimum total time of observations shall be 3 hours (30 6-minute averages) for the performance test. The opacity standards set forth in this part shall apply at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, malfunction, and as otherwise provided in the applicable standard.

3.1.9 Operation and Maintenance

3.1.9.1 40 CFR 60.11(d) (10/17/00)

At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, owners and operators shall, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate any affected facility, including associated air pollution control equipment, in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions.

3.1.10 Credible Evidence

3.1.10.1 40 CFR 60.11(g) (10/17/00)

For the purpose of submitting compliance certifications or establishing whether or not a person has violated or is in violation of any standard in this part, nothing in this part shall preclude the use, including the exclusive use, of any credible evidence or information, relevant to whether a source would have been in compliance with applicable requirements if the appropriate performance or compliance test or procedure had been performed.

3.1.11 Circumvention

40 CFR 60.12 (3/8/74)

No owner or operator subject to the provisions of this part shall build, erect, install, or use any article, machine, equipment or process, the use of which conceals an emission which would otherwise constitute a violation of an applicable standard. Such concealment includes, but is not limited to, the use of gaseous diluents to achieve compliance with an opacity standard or a standard which is based on the concentration of a pollutant in the gases discharged to the atmosphere.

3.1.12 Modification

3.1.12.1 40 CFR 60.14 (10/17/00)

Except as provided under paragraphs (e) and (f) of this section, any physical or operational change to an existing facility which results in an increase in the emission rate to the atmosphere of any pollutant to which a standard applies shall be considered a modification within the meaning of section 111 of the Act. Upon modification, an existing facility shall become an affected facility for each pollutant to which a standard applies and for which there is an increase in the emission rate to the atmosphere.

Within 180 days of the completion of any physical or operational change subject to the control measures specified in paragraph (a) of this section, compliance with all applicable standards must be achieved.

3.1.13 Deadlines for Importing or Installing Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines Produced in Previous Model Years for 40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII

3.1.13.1 40 CFR 60.4200(a)(4) and 60.4208(a), (b), (h), (i) (6/28/11)

For owners and operators of stationary compression ignition (CI) internal combustion engines (ICE) that commenced construction after July 11, 2005, it is prohibited to import stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that do not meet the following requirements by the specified dates:

- After December 31, 2008, owners and operators may not install stationary CI ICE (excluding fire pump engines) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2007 model year engines.
- After December 31, 2009, owners and operators may not install stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of less than 19 kW (25 hp) (excluding fire pump engines) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2008 model year engines.
- After December 31, 2014, owners and operators may not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than or equal to 19 kW (25 hp) and less than 56 kW (75 hp) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2013 model year non-emergency engines.
- After December 31, 2013, owners and operators may not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than or equal to 56 kW (75 hp) and less than 130 kW (175 hp) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2012 model year non-emergency engines.
- After December 31, 2012, owners and operators may not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than or equal to 130 kW (175 hp), including those above 560 kW (750 hp), that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2011 model year non-emergency engines.
- After December 31, 2016, owners and operators may not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than or equal to 560 kW (750 hp) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2015 model year non-emergency engines.
- After December 31, 2018, owners and operators may not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 600 kW (804 hp) and less than 2,000 kW (2,680 hp) and a displacement of greater than or

equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2017 model year non-emergency engines.

The requirements of this section do not apply to stationary CI ICE that have been modified or reconstructed, and do not apply to engines that were removed from one existing location and reinstalled at a new location.

3.2 Part 61 – National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutant Requirements

3.2.1 Address for Reports, Notifications and Submittals

3.2.1.1 40 CFR 61.04 (4/25/75) (as amended by Delegation Letter dated 9/28/17 from Tim Hamlin, Director of the Office of Air and Waste, EPA Region 10 to Mark Buford, Director of NWCAA).

Notifications, reports, and applications for delegated Part 61 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) shall be sent to the NWCAA at the following address:

Northwest Clean Air Agency
1600 South Second Street
Mount Vernon, WA 98273-5202

Notifications, reports, and applications under NESHAP authorities that have been excluded from delegation shall be submitted to the EPA at the following address:

EPA Part 70 Operating Permit Program
U.S. EPA Region 10, Mail Stop: OAW-150
1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 155
Seattle, WA 98101

3.2.2 Requirements for Existing, Newly Constructed, and Reconstructed Sources

3.2.2.1 40 CFR 61.05(a) (11/7/85), 61.07 (11/7/85), and 61.10(a) and (c) (3/16/94)

After the effective date of a Part 61 standard, no owner or operator shall construct or modify any stationary source subject to that standard without obtaining written approval from the Administrator in accordance with Part 61 Subpart A, except under an exemption granted by the President under Section 112(c)(2) of the Act. Sources, the construction or modification of which commenced after the publication date of the standards proposed to be applicable to the sources, are subject to this prohibition.

The owner or operator shall submit to the Administrator an application for approval of the construction of any new source or modification of any existing source. The application shall be submitted before the construction or modification is planned to commence, or within 30 days after the effective date if the construction or modification had commenced before the effective date and initial startup has not occurred. A separate application shall be submitted for each stationary source. Each application for approval of construction shall include:

- (i) The name and address of the applicant;
- (ii) The location or proposed location of the source; and
- (iii) Technical information describing the proposed nature, size, design, operating design capacity, and method of operation of the source, including a description of any equipment to be used for control of emissions. Such technical information

shall include calculations of emission estimates in sufficient detail to permit assessment of the validity of the calculations.

Each application for approval of modification shall include, in addition to the information required in paragraph (b) of this section:

- (i) The precise nature of the proposed changes;
- (ii) The productive capacity of the source before and after the changes are completed; and
- (iii) Calculations of estimates of emissions before and after the changes are completed, in sufficient detail to permit assessment of the validity of the calculations.

The owner or operator of each existing source or each new source which had an initial startup before the effective date of a relevant standard shall provide the following information in writing to the Administrator within 90 days after the effective date:

The name and address of the owner or operator;

- (i) The location of the source;
- (ii) The type of hazardous pollutants emitted by the stationary source;
- (iii) A brief description of the nature, size, design, and method of operation of the stationary source including the operating design capacity of the source. Identify each point of emissions for each hazardous pollutant.
- (iv) The average weight per month of the hazardous materials being processed by the source, over the last 12 months preceding the date of the report.
- (v) A description of the existing control equipment for each emission point including – (i) each control device for each hazardous pollutant; and (ii) estimated control efficiency (percent) for each control device.
- (vi) A statement by the owner or operator of the source as to whether the source can comply with the standards within 90 days after the effective date.

Any change in the information provided under paragraph (a) of this section or 61.07(b) shall be provided to the Administrator within 30 days after the change. However, if any change will result from modification of the source, 61.07(c) and 61.08 apply.

3.2.3 Prohibited Activities and Circumvention

3.2.3.1 40 CFR 61.05(b), (c) and (d) (11/7/85)

After the effective date of any standard, no owner or operator shall operate a new stationary source subject to that standard in violation of the standard except under an exemption granted by the President under Section 112(c)(2) of the Act.

Ninety days after the effective date of any standard, no owner or operator shall operate any existing source subject to that standard in violation of the standard, except under a waiver granted by the Administrator under this part or under an exemption granted by the President under Section 112(c)(2) of the Act.

No owner or operator subject to the provisions of Part 61 shall fail to report, revise reports, or report source test results as required under this part.

3.2.4 Application for Approval of Construction or Modification

3.2.4.1 40 CFR 61.07 (11/7/85)

The owner or operator shall submit to the Administrator an application for approval of the construction of any new source according to (b) of this section or modification of any existing source according to (c) of this section. The application shall be submitted before the construction or modification is planned to commence, or within 30 days after the effective date if the construction or modification had commenced before the effective date and initial startup has not occurred. A separate application shall be submitted for each stationary source.

3.2.5 Notification of Startup

3.2.5.1 40 CFR 61.09(a) (11/7/85)

The owner or operator shall provide the Administrator with written notification of the anticipated date of initial startup of the source not more than 60 days or less than 30 days before that date, and, the actual date of initial startup of the source within 15 days after that date.

3.2.6 Operation and Maintenance

3.2.6.1 40 CFR 61.12(c) (2/24/97)

The owner or operator of each stationary source shall maintain and operate the source, including associated equipment for air pollution control, in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether acceptable operating and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operating and maintenance procedures, and inspection of the source.

3.2.7 Credible Evidence

3.2.7.1 40 CFR 61.12(e) (2/24/97)

For the purpose of submitting compliance certifications or establishing whether or not a person has violated or is in violation of any standard in this part, nothing in this part shall preclude the use, including the exclusive use, of any credible evidence or information, relevant to whether a source would have been in compliance with applicable requirements if the appropriate performance or compliance test or procedure had been performed.

3.2.8 Emission Tests

3.2.8.1 40 CFR 61.13(a) through (f), (h), & (i) (2/27/14)

If required to do emission testing by an applicable subpart, the owner or operator shall test emissions from the source within 90 days after the effective date, for an existing source or a new source which has an initial startup date before the effective date, or within 90 days after initial startup, for a new source which has an initial startup date after the effective date.

The owner or operator of each new source and, at the request of the Administrator, the owner or operator of each existing source shall provide emission testing facilities as follows:

- (1) Sampling ports adequate for test methods applicable to each source.
- (2) Safe sampling platform(s).

- (3) Safe access to sampling platform(s).
- (4) Utilities for sampling and testing equipment.
- (5) Any other facilities that the Administrator needs to safely and properly test a source.

Each emission test shall be conducted under such conditions as the Administrator shall specify based on design and operational characteristics of the source.

The performance testing shall include a test method performance audit (PA) during the performance test. The PAs consist of blind audit samples supplied by an accredited audit sample provider and analyzed during the performance test in order to provide a measure of test data bias.

The source owner, operator, or representative of the tested facility shall obtain an audit sample, if commercially available, from an accredited audit sample provider (AASP) for each test method used for regulatory compliance purposes. No audit samples are required for the following test methods: Methods 3A and 3C of appendix A-3 of part 60; Methods 6C, 7E, 9, and 10 of appendix A-4 of part 60; Method 18 and 19 of appendix A-6 of part 60; Methods 20, 22, and 25A of appendix A-7 of part 60; and Methods 303, 318, 320, and 321 of appendix A of part 63. If multiple sources at a single facility are tested during a compliance test event, only one audit sample is required for each method used during a compliance test. The compliance authority responsible for the compliance test may waive the requirement to include an audit sample if they believe that an audit sample is not necessary. "Commercially available" means that two or more independent AASPs have blind audit samples available for purchase.

If the source owner, operator, or representative cannot find an audit sample for a specific method, the owner, operator, or representative shall consult the EPA Web site at the following URL, <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/emc>, to confirm whether there is a source that can supply an audit sample for that method.

The source owner, operator, or representative shall report the results for the audit sample along with a summary of the emission test results for the audited pollutant to the compliance authority and shall report the results of the audit sample to the AASP. The test protocol and final test report shall document whether an audit sample was ordered and utilized and the pass/fail results as applicable.

Unless otherwise specified in an applicable subpart, samples shall be analyzed and emissions determined within 30 days after each emission test has been completed. The owner or operator shall report the determinations of the emission test to the Administrator by a registered letter sent before the close of business on the 31st day following the completion of the emission test.

3.2.9 Recordkeeping Requirements

3.2.9.1 40 CFR 61.13(g) (2/27/14)

The owner or operator of a source subject to Part 61 shall retain at the source and make available, upon request, for inspection by the Administrator, for a minimum of 2 years, records of emission test results and other data needed to determine emissions.

Each owner or operator complying with the recordkeeping requirements of 61.356 shall maintain records in a readily accessible location at the facility site for a period not less than two years from the date the information is recorded unless otherwise specified.

Note: Under WAC 173-401-615(2), records of required monitoring data and support information shall be retained for a period of five years from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application.

3.2.10 Modification

3.2.10.1 40 CFR 61.15 (11/7/85)

Except as provided under paragraph (d) of this section, any physical or operational change to a stationary source which results in an increase in the rate of emission to the atmosphere of a hazardous pollutant to which a standard applies shall be considered a modification. Upon modification, an existing source shall become a new source for each hazardous pollutant for which the rate of emission to the atmosphere increases and to which a standard applies.

3.2.11 Circumvention

3.2.11.1 40 CFR 61.19 (11/7/85)

No owner or operator subject to the provisions of this part shall build, erect, install, or use any article, machine, equipment, process, or method, the use of which conceals an emission which would otherwise constitute a violation of an applicable standard. Such concealment includes, but is not limited to, the use of gaseous dilutants to achieve compliance with a visible emissions standard, and the piecemeal carrying out of an operation to avoid coverage by a standard that applies only to operations larger than a specified size.

3.3 Part 63 – National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutant Requirements

3.3.1 Prohibited Activities and Circumvention

3.3.1.1 40 CFR 63.4 (4/5/02)

No owner or operator subject to the provisions of this part must operate any affected source in violation of the requirements of this part. Affected sources subject to and in compliance with either an extension of compliance or an exemption from compliance is not in violation of the requirements of this part. An extension of compliance can be granted by the Administrator under this part; by a State with an approved permit program; or by the President under Section 112(i)(4) of the Act.

No owner or operator subject to the provisions of this part shall fail to keep records, notify, report, or revise reports as required under this part.

No owner or operator subject to the provisions of this part shall build, erect, install, or use any article, machine, equipment, or process to conceal an emission that would otherwise constitute noncompliance with a relevant standard. Such concealment includes, but is not limited to –

- (i) The use of diluents to achieve compliance with a relevant standard based on the concentration of a pollutant in the effluent discharged to the atmosphere;
- (ii) The use of gaseous diluents to achieve compliance with a relevant standard for visible emissions.

Fragmentation after November 15, 1990 which divides ownership of an operation, within the same facility among various owners where there is no real change in control, will not affect applicability. The owner and operator must not use fragmentation or phasing of reconstruction activities (i.e., intentionally dividing reconstruction into multiple parts for

purposes of avoiding new source requirements) to avoid becoming subject to new source requirements.

3.3.2 Requirements for Existing, Newly Constructed, and Reconstructed 40 CFR Part 63 NESHAPs Sources

3.3.2.1 40 CFR 63.5(b)(1), (3), (4), (6) (4/5/02)

A new affected source for which construction commences after proposal of a relevant standard is subject to relevant standards for new affected sources, including compliance dates. An affected source for which reconstruction commences after proposal of a relevant standard is subject to relevant standards for new sources, including compliance dates, irrespective of any change in emissions of hazardous air pollutants from that source.

After the effective date of any relevant standard promulgated by the Administrator under this part, no person may, without obtaining written approval in advance from the Administrator in accordance with the procedures in paragraphs (d) and (e) of this Part 63.5, do any of the following:

- (i) Construct a new affected source that is major-emitting and subject to such standard;
- (ii) Reconstruct an affected source that is major-emitting and subject to such standard; or
- (iii) Reconstruct a major source such that the source becomes an affected source that is major-emitting and subject to the standard.

After the effective date of any relevant standard promulgated by the Administrator under this part, an owner or operator who constructs a new affected source that is not major-emitting or reconstructs an affected source that is not major-emitting that is subject to such standard, or reconstructs a source such that the source becomes an affected source subject to the standard, must notify the Administrator of the intended construction or reconstruction. The notification must be submitted in accordance with the applicable procedures in 63.9(b).

After the effective date of any relevant standard promulgated by the Administrator under this part, equipment added (or a process change) to an affected source that is within the scope of the definition of affected source under the relevant standard must be considered part of the affected source and subject to all provisions of the relevant standard established for that affected source.

3.3.3 Operation and Maintenance

3.3.3.1 O&M for Part 63 NESHAP Sources (except for Subpart DDDDD) 40 CFR 63.6(e)(1)(i), (ii), and (iii) (4/20/06)

- (i) At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, owners or operators must operate and maintain any affected source, including associated air pollution control and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. During a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, this general duty to minimize emissions requires that the owner or operator reduce emissions from the affected source to the greatest extent which is consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices. The general duty to minimize emissions during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction does not require the owner or operator to achieve emission levels that would be required by the applicable standard at other times if this is not consistent with safety and good air pollution

- control practices, nor does it require the owner or operator to make any further efforts to reduce emissions if levels required by the applicable standard have been achieved. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.
- (ii) Malfunctions must be corrected as soon as practicable after their occurrence. To the extent that an unexpected event arises during a startup, shutdown, or malfunction, an owner or operator must comply by minimizing emissions during such a startup, shutdown, and malfunction event consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices.
 - (iii) Operation and maintenance requirements established pursuant to section 112 of the Act are enforceable independent of emissions limitations or other requirements in relevant standards.

*3.3.3.2 O&M for 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD (Boiler MACT)
40 CFR 63.7500(a)(3) (11/20/15)*

At all times, any affected source (as defined in 63.7490), including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, shall be operated and maintained in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator that may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.

3.3.4 Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction Plan

*3.3.4.1 SSM Plans for Part 63 NESHAP Sources (except Subpart ZZZZ and Subpart DDDDD)
40 CFR 63.6(e)(3) (4/20/06)*

- (i) The owner or operator of an affected source must develop a written startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan that describes, in detail, procedures for operating and maintaining the source during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, a program of corrective action for malfunctioning process, air pollution control, and monitoring equipment used to comply with the relevant standard. This plan shall be developed by the source's compliance date for the relevant standard.
- (ii) When actions taken by the owner or operator during a startup or shutdown (and the startup or shutdown causes the source to exceed any applicable emission limitation in the relevant emission standards), or malfunction (including actions taken to correct a malfunction) are consistent with the procedures specified in the affected source's startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, the owner or operator must keep records for that event which demonstrate that the procedures specified in the plan were followed. These records may take the form of a "checklist," or other effective form of recordkeeping that confirms conformance with the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan and describes the actions taken for that event. In addition, the owner or operator must keep records of these events as specified in paragraph 63.10(b), including records of the occurrence and duration of each startup or shutdown (if the startup or

- shutdown causes the source to exceed any applicable emission limitation in the relevant emission standards), or malfunction of operation and each malfunction of the air pollution control and monitoring equipment. Furthermore, the owner or operator shall confirm that actions taken during the relevant reporting period during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction were consistent with the affected source's startup, shutdown and malfunction plan in the semiannual (or more frequent) startup, shutdown, and malfunction report required in §63.10(d)(5).
- (iii) If an action taken by the owner or operator during a startup, shutdown, or malfunction (including an action taken to correct a malfunction) is not consistent with the procedures specified in the affected source's startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, and the source exceeds any applicable emission limitation in the relevant emission standard, then the owner or operator must record the actions taken for that event and must report such actions within 2 working days after commencing actions inconsistent with the plan, followed by a letter within 7 working days after the end of the event, in accordance with §63.10(d)(5) (unless the owner or operator makes alternative reporting arrangements, in advance, with the Administrator).
 - (iv) The owner or operator must maintain at the affected source a current SSMP and must make the plan available upon request for inspection and copying by the Administrator. In addition, if the SSMP is subsequently revised, the owner or operator must maintain at the affected source each previous (i.e., superseded) version of the SSMP, and must make each such previous version available for inspection and copying by the Administrator for a period of 5 years after revision of the plan. If at any time after adoption of a SSMP the affected source ceases operation or is otherwise no longer subject to the provisions of this part, the owner or operator must retain a copy of the most recent plan for 5 years from the date the source ceases operation or is no longer subject to this part and must make the plan available upon request for inspection and copying by the Administrator.
 - (v) To satisfy the requirements of this section to develop a SSMP, the owner or operator may use the affected source's standard operating procedures (SOP) manual, or an Occupational Safety and Health Administrations (OSHA) or other plan, provided the alternative plans meet all the requirements of this section and are made available for inspection when requested by the Administrator.
 - (vi) Based on the results of a determination made under paragraph 63.6(e)(1)(i) of this 40 CFR 63 Subpart, the Administrator may require than an owner or operator of an affected source make changes to the SSMP for that source. The Administrator may require reasonable revisions to a SSMP if the Administrator finds that the plan:
 - A. Does not address a startup, shutdown, or malfunction event that has occurred;
 - B. Fails to provide for the operation of the source (including associated air pollution control and monitoring equipment) during a startup, shutdown, or malfunction event in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions to the levels required by the relevant standards;

- C. Does not provide adequate procedures for correcting malfunctioning process and/or air pollution control and monitoring equipment as quickly as practicable; or
- D. Includes an event that does not meet the definition of startup, shutdown, or malfunction listed in 40 CFR 63.2.
- (vii) The owner or operator may periodically revise the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan for the affected source as necessary to satisfy the requirements of this part or to reflect changes in equipment or procedures at the affected source. Unless the permitting authority provides otherwise, the owner or operator may make such revisions to the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan without prior approval by the Administrator or the permitting authority. However, each such revision to a startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan must be reported in the semiannual report required by §63.10(d)(5). If the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan fails to address or inadequately addresses an event that meets the characteristics of a malfunction but was not included in the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan at the time the owner or operator developed the plan, the owner or operator must revise the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan within 45 days after the event to include detailed procedures for operating and maintaining the source during similar malfunction events and a program of corrective action for similar malfunctions of process or air pollution control and monitoring equipment. In the event that the owner or operator makes any revision to the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan which alters the scope of the activities at the source which are deemed to be a startup, shutdown, or malfunction, or otherwise modifies the applicability of any emission limit, work practice requirement, or other requirement in a standard established under this part, the revised plan shall not take effect until after the owner or operator has provided a written notice describing the revision to the permitting authority.

3.3.5 Compliance With Nonopacity Emission Standards

3.3.5.1 Nonopacity emission standards for Part 63 NESHAP Sources 40 CFR 63.6(f)(1)(4/20/06)

The nonopacity emission standards set forth in this part shall apply at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, and as otherwise specified in an applicable subpart.

3.3.6 Compliance With Opacity and Visible Emission Standards

3.3.6.1 Compliance with opacity and visible emission standards for Part 63 NESHAP Sources 40 CFR 63.6(h)(1) (4/20/06)

The opacity and visible emission standards set forth in this part shall apply at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, and as otherwise specified in an applicable subpart.

3.3.7 Extension of Compliance for Early Reductions and Other Reductions

3.3.7.1 40 CFR 63.6(i) (4/20/06) and 63.9(c) (5/30/03)

Until a compliance extension has been granted by the Administrator (or a State with an approved permit program) under this paragraph, the owner or operator of an affected source subject to the requirements of this section shall comply with this part's applicable

requirements. A compliance extension may be possible if a request for extension of compliance meets 63.6(i)(3) through 63.6(i)(6).

3.3.8 Notification of Performance Tests

3.3.8.1 Notification of Performance Tests for Part 63 NESHAP Sources 40 CFR 63.7(b) (2/27/14) and 63.9(e) (5/30/03)

The owner or operator of an affected source shall notify the Administrator in writing of his or her intention to conduct a performance test at least 60 calendar days before the performance test is scheduled to begin to allow the Administrator to review and approve the site-specific test plan required under 40 CFR 63.7(c), if requested by the Administrator, and to have an observer present during the test.

3.3.9 Conduct of Performance Tests

3.3.9.1 Conduct of Performance Tests for Part 63 NESHAP Sources 40 CFR 63.7 (8/30/16), 63.9(e) (5/30/03)

If required to do performance testing by a relevant standard, the owner or operator of the affected source must perform such tests within 180 days of the compliance date for such source. The Administrator may require an owner or operator to conduct performance tests at the affected source at any other time when the action is authorized by section 114 of the Act.

Performance tests shall be conducted under such conditions as the Administrator specifies to the owner or operator based on representative performance (i.e., performance based on normal operating conditions) of the affected source. Operations during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction shall not constitute representative conditions for the purpose of a performance test, nor shall emissions in excess of the level of the relevant standard during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction be considered a violation of the relevant standard unless otherwise specified in the relevant standard or a determination of noncompliance is made under 63.6(e). Upon request, the owner or operator shall make available to the Administrator such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of performance tests.

The owner or operator of an affected facility shall provide performance testing facilities as follows:

- (1) Sampling ports adequate for test methods applicable to such facility.
- (2) Safe sampling platform(s).
- (3) Safe access to sampling platform(s).
- (4) Utilities for sampling and testing equipment.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable subpart, each performance test shall consist of three separate runs using the applicable test method. Each run shall be conducted for the time and under the conditions specified in the applicable standard. For the purpose of determining compliance with an applicable standard, the arithmetic means of results of the three runs shall apply.

Unless otherwise specified in a relevant standard or test method, results of a performance test shall include the analysis of samples, determination of emissions, and raw data. The owner or operator of an affected source shall report the results of the performance test to the Administrator before the close of business on the 60th day following the completion of the performance test, unless specified otherwise in a relevant standard.

Performance testing shall include a test method performance audit (PA) during the performance test. The PAs consist of blind audit samples supplied by an accredited audit sample provider and analyzed during the performance test in order to provide a measure of test data bias. Audit samples must be collected by the sampling system during the compliance test just as the compliance samples are collected. If multiple sampling systems or sampling trains are used during the compliance test for any of the test methods, the tester is only required to use one of the sampling systems per method to collect the audit sample. The audit sample must be analyzed by the same analyst using the same analytical reagents and analytical system and at the same time as the compliance samples. Retests are required when there is a failure to produce acceptable results for an audit sample. However, if the audit results do not affect the compliance or noncompliance status of the affected facility, the compliance authority may waive the reanalysis requirement, further audits, or retests and accept the results of the compliance test. Acceptance of the test results shall constitute a waiver of the reanalysis requirement, further audits, or retests. The compliance authority may also use the audit sample failure and the compliance test results as evidence to determine the compliance or noncompliance status of the affected facility. A blind audit sample is a sample whose value is known only to the sample provider and is not revealed to the tested facility until after they report the measured value of the audit sample. An accredited audit sample provider (AASP) is an organization that has been accredited to prepare audit samples by an independent, third party accrediting body.

The source owner, operator, or representative of the tested facility shall obtain an audit sample, if commercially available, from an AASP for each test method used for regulatory compliance purposes. No audit samples are required for the following test methods: Methods 3A and 3C of Appendix A-3 of Part 60, Methods 6C, 7E, 9, and 10 of Appendix A-4 of Part 60, Methods 18 and 19 of Appendix A-6 of Part 60, Methods 20, 22, and 25A of Appendix A-7 of Part 60, Methods 30A and 30B of Appendix A-8 of Part 60, and Methods 303, 318, 320, and 321 of Appendix A of Part 63. If multiple sources at a single facility are tested during a compliance test event, only one audit sample is required for each method used during a compliance test. The compliance authority responsible for the compliance test may waive the requirement to include an audit sample if they believe that an audit sample is not necessary.

If the source owner, operator, or representative cannot find an audit sample for a specific method, the owner, operator, or representative shall consult the EPA Web site at the following URL, <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/emc>, to confirm whether there is a source that can supply an audit sample for that method.

The source owner, operator, or representative shall report the results for the audit sample along with a summary of the emission test results for the audited pollutant to the compliance authority and shall report the results of the audit sample to the AASP. The test protocol and final test report shall document whether an audit sample was ordered and utilized and the pass/fail results as applicable.

3.3.10 Address for Reports, Notifications and Submittals

3.3.10.1 40 CFR 63.9(a) (5/30/03), 63.10(a) (4/20/06), 63.12(c) (3/16/94), 63.13 (11/12/10), (as amended by Delegation Letter dated 9/28/17 from Tim Hamlin, Director of the Office of Air and Waste, EPA Region 10 to Mark Buford, Director of NWCAA)

Notifications, reports, and applications for delegated Part 63 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) shall be sent to the NWCAA at the following address:

Northwest Clean Air Agency

1600 South Second Street
Mount Vernon, WA 98273-5202

Notifications, reports, and applications under NESHAP authorities that have been excluded from delegation shall be submitted to the EPA at the following address:

EPA Part 70 Operating Permit Program
U.S. EPA Region 10, Mail Stop: OAW-150
1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 155
Seattle, WA 98101

All information required to be submitted to the EPA under this part also shall be submitted to the appropriate State agency of any State to which authority has been delegated under section 112(l) of the Act, provided that each specific delegation may exempt sources from a certain Federal or State reporting requirement. The Administrator may permit all or some of the information to be submitted to the appropriate State agency only, instead of to the EPA and the State agency.

3.3.11 Notification

3.3.11.1 Notification Requirements for New or Reconstructed Part 63 NESHAP Sources *40 CFR 63.9(b)(4) (5/30/03)*

The owner or operator of a new or reconstructed major affected source for which an application for approval of construction or reconstruction is required under 63.5(d) must provide the following information in writing to the Administrator:

- (i) A notification of intention to construct a new major-emitting affected source, reconstruct a major-emitting affected source, or reconstruct a major source such that the source becomes a major-emitting affected source with the application for approval of construction or reconstruction as specified in 63.5(d)(1)(i); and
- (ii) A notification of the actual date of startup of the source delivered or postmarked within 15 calendar days after that date.

3.3.11.2 Notification Requirements for Existing Part 63 NESHAP Sources *40 CFR 63.9(b)(2) and (j) (5/30/03)*

The owner or operator of an affected source that has an initial startup before the effective date of a relevant standard under this part shall notify the Administrator in writing that the source is subject to the relevant standard. The notification, which shall be submitted not later than 120 calendar days after the effective date of the relevant standard (or within 120 calendar days after the source becomes subject to the relevant standard) shall provide the following information:

- (i) The name and address of the owner or operator;
- (ii) The address (i.e., physical location) of the affected source;
- (iii) An identification of the relevant standard, or other requirement that is the basis of notification and the source's compliance date;
- (iv) A brief description of the nature and size, design, and method of operation of the source and an identification of the types of emission points within the affected source subject to the relevant standard and the types of hazardous air pollutants emitted; and
- (v) A statement of whether the affected source is a major source or an area source.

Any change in the information provided under this section shall be provided to the Administrator in writing within 15 calendar days after the change.

3.3.12 Recordkeeping

Recordkeeping for Part 63 NESHAP Sources (except for Subpart DDDDD) 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1) and (3) (4/20/06)

The owner or operator of an affected source shall maintain files of all information (including all reports and notifications) required by this part recorded in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious inspection and review. The files shall be retained for at least 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report or record. At a minimum, the most recent 2 years of data shall be retained on site. The remaining 3 years of data may be retained off site. Such files may be maintained on microfilm, on a computer, on computer floppy disks, on magnetic tape disks, or on microfiche.

If an owner or operator determines that his or her stationary source that emits (or has the potential to emit, without considering controls) one or more hazardous air pollutants regulated by any standard established pursuant to section 112(d) or (f), and that stationary source is in the source category regulated by the relevant standard, but that source is not subject to the relevant standard (or other requirement established under this part) because of limitations on the source's potential to emit or an exclusion, the owner or operator must keep a record of the applicability determination on site at the source for a period of 5 years after the determination, or until the source changes its operations to become an affected source, whichever comes first. The record of the applicability determination must be signed by the person making the determination and include an analysis (or other information) that demonstrates why the owner or operator believes the source is unaffected (e.g., because the source is an area source). The analysis (or other information) must be sufficiently detailed to allow the Administrator to make a finding about the source's applicability status with regard to the relevant standard or other requirement. If relevant, the analysis must be performed in accordance with requirements established in relevant subparts of this part for this purpose for particular categories of stationary sources. If relevant, the analysis should be performed in accordance with EPA guidance materials published to assist sources in making applicability determinations under section 112, if any.

3.3.13 Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction Recordkeeping and Reports

3.3.13.1 SSM Recordkeeping and Reports for Part 63 NESHAP Sources (except Subpart DDDDD) 40 CFR 63.10(b)(2) and (d)(5) (4/20/06)

The owner or operator of an affected source subject to the provisions of this part shall maintain relevant records for such source of—

- (i) The occurrence and duration of each startup or shutdown when the startup or shutdown causes the source to exceed any applicable emission limitation in the relevant emission standards;
- (ii) The occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation (i.e. , process equipment) or the required air pollution control and monitoring equipment;
- (iii) All required maintenance performed on the air pollution control and monitoring equipment;
- (iv) A) Actions taken during periods of startup or shutdown when the source exceeded applicable emission limitations in a relevant standard and when the

actions taken are different from the procedures specified in the affected source's startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan (see §63.6(e)(3)); or

(B) Actions taken during periods of malfunction (including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation) when the actions taken are different from the procedures specified in the affected source's startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan (see §63.6(e)(3));

- (v) All information necessary, including actions taken, to demonstrate conformance with the affected source's startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan (see §63.6(e)(3)) when all actions taken during periods of startup or shutdown (and the startup or shutdown causes the source to exceed any applicable emission limitation in the relevant emission standards), and malfunction (including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation) are consistent with the procedures specified in such plan. (The information needed to demonstrate conformance with the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan may be recorded using a "checklist," or some other effective form of recordkeeping, in order to minimize the recordkeeping burden for conforming events);
- (vi) Each period during which a CMS is malfunctioning or inoperative (including out-of-control periods);
- (vii) All required measurements needed to demonstrate compliance with a relevant standard (including, but not limited to, 15-minute averages of CMS data, raw performance testing measurements, and raw performance evaluation measurements, that support data that the source is required to report);

(A) This paragraph applies to owners or operators required to install a continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) where the CEMS installed is automated, and where the calculated data averages do not exclude periods of CEMS breakdown or malfunction. An automated CEMS records and reduces the measured data to the form of the pollutant emission standard through the use of a computerized data acquisition system. In lieu of maintaining a file of all CEMS subhourly measurements as required under paragraph (b)(2)(vii) of this section, the owner or operator shall retain the most recent consecutive three averaging periods of subhourly measurements and a file that contains a hard copy of the data acquisition system algorithm used to reduce the measured data into the reportable form of the standard.

(B) This paragraph applies to owners or operators required to install a CEMS where the measured data is manually reduced to obtain the reportable form of the standard, and where the calculated data averages do not exclude periods of CEMS breakdown or malfunction. In lieu of maintaining a file of all CEMS subhourly measurements as required under paragraph (b)(2)(vii) of this section, the owner or operator shall retain all subhourly measurements for the most recent reporting period. The subhourly measurements shall be retained for 120 days from the date of the most recent summary or excess emission report submitted to the Administrator.

(C) The Administrator or delegated authority, upon notification to the source, may require the owner or operator to maintain all measurements as required by paragraph (b)(2)(vii), if the Administrator or the delegated authority determines

these records are required to more accurately assess the compliance status of the affected source.

- (viii) All results of performance tests, CMS performance evaluations, and opacity and visible emission observations;
- (ix) All measurements as may be necessary to determine the conditions of performance tests and performance evaluations;
- (x) All CMS calibration checks;
- (xi) All adjustments and maintenance performed on CMS;
- (xii) All documentation supporting initial notifications and notifications of compliance status under §63.9.

If actions taken by an owner or operator during a startup, shutdown (and the startup or shutdown causes the source to exceed any applicable emission limitation in the relevant emission standards), or malfunction of an affected source (including actions taken to correct a malfunction) are consistent with the procedures specified in the source's startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan (SSMP), the owner or operator shall state such information in a SSMP report. Actions taken to minimize emissions during such startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions shall be summarized in the report and may be done in checklist form; if actions taken are the same for each event, only one checklist is necessary. Such a report shall also include the number, duration, and a brief description for each type of malfunction which occurred during the reporting period and which caused or may have caused any applicable emission limitation to be exceeded. Reports shall only be required if a startup or shutdown caused the source to exceed any applicable emission limitation in the relevant emission standards, or if a malfunction occurred during the reporting period.

Any time an action taken by an owner or operator during a startup or shutdown that caused the source to exceed any applicable emission limitation in the relevant emission standards, or malfunction (including actions taken to correct a malfunction) is not consistent with the procedures specified in the affected source's SSMP, the owner or operator shall report the actions taken for that event within 2 working days after commencing actions inconsistent with the plan followed by a letter within 7 working days after the end of the event. The immediate report required under this paragraph shall consist of a telephone call (or a facsimile transmission) to the Administrator within 2 working days after commencing actions inconsistent with the plan, and it shall be followed by a letter, delivered or postmarked within 7 working days after the end of the event, that contains the name, title, and signature of the owner or operator or other responsible official who is certifying its accuracy, explaining the circumstances of the event, the reasons for not following the SSMP, describing all excess emissions and/or parameter monitoring exceedances which are believed to have occurred (or could have occurred in the case of malfunctions), and actions taken to minimize emissions in conformance with §63.6(e)(1)(i).

3.3.13.2 SSM Reports for 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD (Boiler MACT) Affected Sources 40 CFR 63.7555(d)(7) and 63.7550(c)(5)(xiii) and (xviii) (11/20/15)

The requirements for startup, shutdown and malfunction reports for Subpart DDDDD affected sources are the same as noted in AOP Term 3.3.17.1 above with the following exceptions:

- (i) Keep records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emission in accordance with the general duty to minimize emissions in §63.7500(a)(3), including corrective actions to restore the malfunctioning boiler or process heater,

air pollution control, or monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.

- (ii) Report all malfunctions that occurred during the reporting period. The report must include the number, duration, and a brief description for each type of malfunction which occurred during the reporting period and which caused or may have caused any applicable emission limitation to be exceeded. The report must also include a description of actions taken by you during a malfunction of a boiler, process heater, or associated air pollution control device or CMS to minimize emissions in accordance with §63.7500(a)(3), including actions taken to correct the malfunction.
- (iii) Report each instance of startup and shutdown, including the information required to be monitored, collected, or recorded according to the requirements of §63.7555(d).

3.3.14 Recordkeeping Requirements for Sources with Continuous Monitoring Systems

3.3.14.1 Recordkeeping requirements for sources with CMS for Part 63 NESHAP Sources 40 CFR 63.10(c) (4/20/06)

In addition to complying with the requirements specified in paragraphs (b)(1) and (b)(2) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected source required to install a CMS by a relevant standard shall maintain records for such source of:

- (1) All required CMS measurements (including monitoring data recorded during unavoidable CMS breakdowns and out-of-control periods);
- (2)–(4) [Reserved]
- (5) The date and time identifying each period during which the CMS was inoperative except for zero (low-level) and high-level checks;
- (6) The date and time identifying each period during which the CMS was out of control, as defined in §63.8(c)(7);
- (7) The specific identification (i.e., the date and time of commencement and completion) of each period of excess emissions and parameter monitoring exceedances, as defined in the relevant standard(s), that occurs during startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions of the affected source;
- (8) The specific identification (i.e., the date and time of commencement and completion) of each time period of excess emissions and parameter monitoring exceedances, as defined in the relevant standard(s), that occurs during periods other than startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions of the affected source;
- (9) [Reserved]
- (10) The nature and cause of any malfunction (if known);
- (11) The corrective action taken or preventive measures adopted;
- (12) The nature of the repairs or adjustments to the CMS that was inoperative or out of control;
- (13) The total process operating time during the reporting period; and
- (14) All procedures that are part of a quality control program developed and implemented for CMS under §63.8(d).

- (15) In order to satisfy the requirements of paragraphs (c)(10) through (c)(12) of this section and to avoid duplicative recordkeeping efforts, the owner or operator may use the affected source's startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan or records kept to satisfy the recordkeeping requirements of the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan specified in §63.6(e), provided that such plan and records adequately address the requirements of paragraphs (c)(10) through (c)(12).

3.3.15 Notification of Compliance Status (NCS)

3.3.15.1 NCS for Part 63 NESHAPs Sources (except Subpart DDDDD) 40 CFR 63.9(h) (5/30/03)

Each time a notification of compliance status is required under this part, the owner or operator of such source shall submit to the Administrator a notification of compliance status, signed by the responsible official who shall certify its accuracy, attesting to whether the source has complied with the relevant standard. The notification shall list:

- the methods that were used to determine compliance;
- the results of any performance tests, opacity or visible emission observations, continuous monitoring system (CMS) performance evaluations, and/or other monitoring procedures or methods that were conducted;
- the methods that will be used for determining continuing compliance, including a description of monitoring and reporting requirements and test methods;
- the type and quantity of hazardous air pollutants emitted by the source (or surrogate pollutants if specified in the relevant standard), reported in units and averaging times and in accordance with the test methods specified in the relevant standard;
- if the relevant standard applies to both major and area sources, an analysis demonstrating whether the affected source is a major source (using the emissions data generated for this notification);
- a description of the air pollution control equipment (or method) for each emission point, including each control device (or method) for each hazardous air pollutant and the control efficiency (percent) for each control device (or method); and
- a statement by the owner or operator of the affected existing, new, or reconstructed source as to whether the source has complied with the relevant standard or other requirements.

After the applicable requirements are incorporated into the affected source's title V permit, the owner or operator of such source shall comply with all requirements for compliance status reports contained in the source's title V permit, including reports required under this part. After a title V permit has been issued to the owner or operator of an affected source, and each time a notification of compliance status is required under this part, the owner or operator of such source shall submit the notification of compliance status to the appropriate permitting authority following completion of the relevant compliance demonstration activity specified in the relevant standard.

The NCS must be sent before the close of business on the 60th day following the completion of the relevant compliance demonstration activity specified in the relevant standard (unless a different reporting period is specified in the standard, in which case the letter must be sent before the close of business on the day the report of the relevant testing or monitoring results is required to be delivered or postmarked). For example, the notification shall be sent before close of business on the 60th (or other required) day following completion of the

initial performance test and again before the close of business on the 60th (or other required) day following the completion of any subsequent required performance test. If no performance test is required but opacity or visible emission observations are required to demonstrate compliance with an opacity or visible emission standard under this part, the notification of compliance status shall be sent before close of business on the 30th day following the completion of opacity or visible emission observations. Notifications may be combined as long as the due date requirement for each notification is met.

3.3.15.2 NCS for 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD (Boiler MACT) Affected Sources 40 CFR 63.7545(a), (e), (e)(1), and (e)(6) (11/20/15)

The requirements for Notifications of Compliance Status for Subpart DDDDD affected sources are the same as those in AOP Term 3.3.15.1 with the following clarifications, exceptions, or differences:

The NCS shall be submitted by close of business on the 60th day after January 31, 2016 (i.e., March 31, 2016). It shall include a signed certification that all the work practice standards have been met. Also, it should include a description of the affected units including identification of which subcategories the unit is in, the design heat input capacity of the unit, a description of the add-on controls used on the unit to comply with this subpart, description of the fuel(s) burned, and justification for the selection of fuel(s) burned during the compliance demonstration.

The NCS must include the following certification(s) of compliance, as applicable, and be signed by a responsible official:

“This facility completed the required initial tune-up for all of the boilers and process heaters covered by 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD at this site according to the procedures in §63.7540(a)(10)(i) through (vi).” and “This facility has had an energy assessment performed according to §63.7530(e).”

3.3.16 General Compliance Requirements for 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ

3.3.16.1 40 CFR 63.6605 (1/30/13)

Comply with the emission limitations and operating limitations in 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ that apply at all times.

At all times, operate and maintain any affected source, including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. The general duty to minimize emissions does not require any further efforts to reduce emissions if levels required by this standard have been achieved. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.

SECTION 4 GENERALLY APPLICABLE REQUIREMENTS

The cited requirements in the "Citation" column and incorporated herein by reference are applicable plant-wide at the source, including insignificant emission units. These requirements are federally enforceable unless identified as "State Only". A requirement designated "State Only" is enforceable only by the state or the NWCAA, and not by the EPA or through citizen suits. "State Only" WAC citations are enforceable by NWCAA because they are adopted by reference in NWCAA 104.1, as amended August 11, 2016. The "Description" column is a brief description of the applicable requirements for informational purposes only and is not enforceable. Periodic or continuous monitoring requirements (including testing) are specified in the "Monitoring, Recordkeeping and Reporting" column, which identifies monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting (MR&R) obligations the source must perform as required by WAC 173-401-605(1) and 615(1) and (2) or the underlying requirement. MR&R obligations do not apply to insignificant emission units.

The requirements in the MR&R column listed below the "*Directly Enforceable*" label are legally enforceable requirements added under the NWCAA's "gap-filling" authority (WAC 173-401-615(1)(b) & (c), (10/17/02)). Other requirements not labeled "*Directly Enforceable*" or above the "*Directly Enforceable*" label are brief descriptions of the regulatory requirements for information purposes, and are not enforceable. Unless the text of the MR&R column is specifically identified to be directly enforceable, the language of the cited regulation takes precedence over a paraphrased requirement.

The provisions of federally-approved NWCAA 365, 366 and the "Guidelines for Industrial Monitoring Equipment and Data Handling" have been replaced in this section by NWCAA 367 and Appendix A - "Ambient Monitoring, Emission Testing, and Continuous Emission and Opacity Monitoring". NWCAA 367 and Appendix A were adopted on July 14, 2005 with a provision that applicable sources would be allowed one year from the date of adoption to achieve compliance with Appendix A. The new regulations are "State Only" until incorporated into the State Implementation Plan. NWCAA 367 and Appendix A are not materially different from the previous rule and guideline, but have been updated to include current monitoring technology and methods.

Table 4-1 Generally Applicable Requirements

Term	Citation	Description	Monitoring, Recordkeeping, & Reporting
4.1 General	WAC 173-401-615(3) (10/17/02) 40 CFR 60 Subpart A 60.19(c) (2/12/98) 40 CFR 63 Subpart A 63.10(a)(5) (4/20/06)	<u>Required Monitoring Reports</u> Submit reports of any required monitoring to the NWCAA at least once every six months. All instances of deviations from permit requirements must be clearly identified in such reports.	<i>Directly Enforceable:</i> Monthly reports shall cover a calendar month, quarterly reports shall cover a calendar quarter, six-month reports shall cover January through June and July through December, and annual reports shall cover a calendar year. The reports shall be submitted within 30 days after the close of the period that the reports cover.
4.2 General	NWCAA 342 (9/8/93) NWCAA 342 (7/14/05 State Only)	<u>Operation and Maintenance</u> Sources are required to keep any process and/or air pollution control equipment in good operating condition and repair.	Operating instructions and maintenance schedules for process and/or control equipment must be available on site. <i>Directly Enforceable:</i> Monitor, keep records and report in accordance with the terms of this permit.

Term	Citation	Description	Monitoring, Recordkeeping, & Reporting
4.3 Nuisance	NWCAA 530 (3/09/00 State Only)	<p><u>General Nuisance</u></p> <p>No person shall discharge from any source quantities of air contaminants, with the exception of odors, in sufficient amounts and of such characteristics and duration as is likely to be injurious or cause damage to human health, plant or animal life, or property; or which unreasonably interferes with enjoyment of life and property.</p> <p>An air contaminant is defined as "dust, fumes, mist, smoke, other particulate matter, vapor gas, odorous substance, or any combination thereof.</p>	<p><i>Directly Enforceable:</i></p> <p>Upon receiving an air contaminant complaint from the NWCAA or the public, all possible sources of the nuisance emissions at the facility shall be checked for proper operation. Problems identified shall be repaired or corrected as soon as practicable. If the problems identified cannot be repaired or corrected within four hours, action shall be taken to minimize emissions until repairs can be made and the NWCAA shall be notified within 12 hours with a description of the complaint and action being taken to resolve the problem.</p> <p>The results of the investigation, identification of any malfunctioning equipment or aberrant operation, and the date and time of repair or mitigation shall be recorded. A log of these records shall be maintained for inspection.</p>
4.4 Nuisance	WAC 173-400-040(5) (9/20/93) WAC 173-400-040(6) (7/1/16 State Only)	<p><u>Emission Detrimental to Persons or Property</u></p> <p>No person shall cause or allow the emission of any air contaminant from any source if it is detrimental to the health, safety, or welfare of any person, or causes damage to property or business.</p>	<p>Receipt of a nuisance complaint in itself shall not necessarily be a violation.</p>

Term	Citation	Description	Monitoring, Recordkeeping, & Reporting
4.5 Odor	NWCAA 535 (3/09/00 State Only)	<p><u>Odor Control Measures</u></p> <p>Appropriate practices and control equipment shall be installed and operated to reduce odor-bearing gases emitted into the atmosphere to a reasonable minimum.</p> <p>Any person who shall cause the generation of any odor from any source which may reasonably interfere with any other property owner's use and enjoyment of their property must use recognized best practices and control equipment to reduce these odors to a reasonable minimum.</p> <p>No person shall cause or permit the emission of any odorous air contaminant from any source if it is detrimental to the health, safety, or welfare of any person, or causes damage to property or business.</p>	<p>Directly Enforceable:</p> <p>Follow MR&R under AOP term 4.3.</p> <p>In addition to following MR&R under AOP term 4.3, for in-vessel composting system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operate aeration system at all times when feedstocks are present in composting vessels and exhaust all air to the biofilter. • Daily monitoring, Monday – Friday, excluding federal holidays: Measure air flow rate and temperature of feedstocks in vessels. If either air flow rate or temperature is outside of the ranges specified in NASWI's Biofilter Standard Operating Procedure, within the same day, begin to take corrective action to bring the out-of-range parameter back within the range. • Weekly monitoring: Monitor leachate collection systems for proper operation as specified in NASWI's Biofilter

Term	Citation	Description	Monitoring, Recordkeeping, & Reporting
4.6 Odor	WAC 173-400-040(5) (7/1/16 State Only)	<p><u>Odors</u> Source may not generate odors which may unreasonably interfere with property use and must use recognized good practice and procedures to reduce odors to reasonable minimum.</p>	<p>Standard Operating Procedure. If corrective action is required in NASWI's Biofilter Standard Operating Procedure, begin to take corrective action within the same day as the monitoring was conducted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records: Maintain records of the results of daily monitoring, weekly monitoring, and corrective actions taken. <p>In addition to following MR&R under AOP Term 4.3, for compost tipping/mixing building and curing/screening pad:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • follow the Composting Facility Operation Standards Manual. <p>In addition to following MR&R under AOP Term 4.3, for composting facility biofilter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily monitoring Monday – Friday, excluding federal holidays: Conduct olfactory examination of the biofilter for odors and measure biofilter temperature. If odor associated with anaerobic conditions is found, or if temperature is outside of the range specified in NASWI's Biofilter Standard Operating Procedure, within the same day, begin to take corrective action as specified in NASWI's Biofilter Standard Operating Procedure. • Maintain records of the results of daily monitoring and corrective actions taken. • Maintain a Biofilter Standard Operating Procedure document at NASWI that describes best practices for in vessel composting and odor control with bio-filtration.

Term	Citation	Description	Monitoring, Recordkeeping, & Reporting
4.7 PM	NWCAA 550 (4/14/93)	<p><u>Preventing Particulate Matter from Becoming Airborne</u></p> <p>Best Available Control Technology (BACT) required to prevent the release of fugitive matter to the ambient air. Nuisance particulate fallout is prohibited.</p>	<p><i>Directly Enforceable:</i></p> <p>Follow MR&R under AOP Term 4.3.</p>
4.8 PM	NWCAA 550 (9/11/14 State Only)	<p><u>Preventing Particulate Matter from Becoming Airborne</u></p> <p>The owner or operator of a source or activity that generates fugitive dust, including, but not limited to, material handling, building construction or demolition, abrasive blasting, roadways and lots, shall employ reasonable precautions to prevent fugitive dust from becoming airborne and must maintain and operate the source or activity to minimize emissions.</p> <p>It shall be unlawful for any person to cause or allow the emission of particulate matter which becomes deposited upon the property of others in sufficient quantities and of such characteristics and duration as is, or is likely to be, injurious to human health, plant or animal life, or property, or which unreasonably interferes with enjoyment of life and property.</p>	
4.9 PM	WAC 173-400-040(3) (7/1/16 State Only)	<p><u>Fallout</u></p> <p>Source may not generate the emission of particulate matter to be deposited beyond the property line in sufficient quantity to interfere unreasonably with the use and enjoyment of the property upon which the material is deposited.</p>	

Term	Citation	Description	Monitoring, Recordkeeping, & Reporting
4.10 PM	WAC 173-400-040(3)(a) (9/20/93) WAC 173-400-040(4)(a) (7/1/16 State Only)	<u>Fugitive Emissions</u> From an emissions unit engaging in materials handling, construction, demolition, or other operation which is a source of fugitive emissions, take reasonable precautions to prevent the release of air contaminants from the operation.	<i>Directly Enforceable:</i> Follow MR&R under AOP Term 4.3.
4.11 PM	WAC 173-400-040(8)(a) (9/20/93) WAC 173-400-040(9)(a) (7/1/16 State Only)	<u>Fugitive Dust</u> Reasonable precautions to prevent release of fugitive dust required. Maintain and operate source to minimize emissions.	
4.12 VE	NWCAA 451.1 (10/13/94)	<u>Emission of Air Contaminant - Visual Standard</u> No person shall cause or permit the emission, for any period aggregating more than 3 minutes in any 1 hour, of an air contaminant from any source which, at the point at emission, or within a reasonable distance of the point of emission, exceeds 20% opacity (Ecology Method 9A) except: When there is valid data to show that the opacity is in excess of 20% as a result of the presence of condensed water droplets, and that the concentration of the particulate matter, as shown by a source test approved by the Control Officer, is less than 0.10 (0.23 g/m ³) grain/dscf. Emissions from a catalytic cracking unit shall not exceed 40% opacity for more than an aggregate of 3 minutes in any one hour.	<i>Directly Enforceable:</i> Conduct visual observations on each stack when the emission unit operates to qualitatively determine whether there are visible emissions according to the following schedule. This MR&R is not required if the emission unit has MR&R prescribed for VE in Section 5 of this AOP that is different than this MR&R. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boilers > 8MMBtu/hour that are fired primarily on natural gas: at least once each calendar month. • Boilers > 8MMBtu/hour on liquid fuel: daily. • Boilers < 8 MMBtu/hour (all fuel) and infrared radiant heaters: annually and no later than 14 months from the anniversary of the previous observation. • Engines: At least once each calendar month. The frequency may be reduced to quarterly if no visible emissions are observed for six consecutive months. The

Term	Citation	Description	Monitoring, Recordkeeping, & Reporting
4.13 VE	NWCAA 451.1 (11/8/07 State Only)	<p><u>Emission of Air Contaminant - Visual Standard</u></p> <p>No person shall cause or permit the emission, for any period aggregating more than 3 minutes in any 1 hour, of an air contaminant from any source which, at the point at emission, or within a reasonable distance of the point of emission, exceeds 20% opacity (Ecology Method 9A) except: When there is valid data to show that the opacity is in excess of 20% as a result of the presence of condensed water droplets, and that the concentration of the particulate matter, as shown by a source test approved by the Control Officer, is less than 0.10 (0.23 g/m³) grain/dscf.</p>	<p>frequency shall revert to monthly if any visible emissions are noted during a quarterly observation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engine test stands: At least once each calendar month during months when a test stand is operated. • Spray booths and blast booths: In accordance with the applicable terms in Section 5 of this AOP. <p>If, at any time, visible emissions are observed, take one or more the following actions within 24 hours or it will be considered prima facie evidence that all applicable opacity limits have been exceeded.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete action that returns visible emissions to a non-visible level. • Shutdown the unit until appropriate corrective action can be taken.
4.14 VE	WAC 173-400-040(1) (9/20/93) WAC 173-400-040(2) (7/1/16 State Only)	<p><u>Visible Emissions</u></p> <p>No person shall cause or allow the emission for more than three minutes, in any one hour, of an air contaminant from any emissions unit which at the emission point, or within a reasonable distance of the emission point, exceeds twenty percent opacity (Ecology Method 9A) except: When the owner or operator of a source supplies valid data to show that the presence of uncombined water is the only reason for the opacity to exceed twenty percent.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observe and record VE using a certified observer in accordance with EPA Method 9 (six consecutive minutes). If any single reading is greater than an applicable numerical opacity limit, the certified observer shall determine opacity in accordance with the appropriate method for each opacity limit applicable to that emission unit. A certified observer shall determine opacity on a daily basis according to each applicable opacity limit until visible emissions are determined to be in compliance with each opacity limit. <p>For each qualitative VE observation, record the date and time of the observation, emission unit(s) observed, and name of observer. For stacks with visible emissions, record any related equipment or operational failure, failure dates and times, duration of visible emissions, and corrective actions taken.</p> <p>Compliance with this MR&R does not excuse an exceedance of the underlying opacity standard.</p>

Term	Citation	Description	Monitoring, Recordkeeping, & Reporting
4.15	NWCAA 455.1 (9/8/93) NWCAA 455.1 (5/11/95 State Only)	<u>Emission of Particulate Matter</u> No person shall cause or permit emission of particulate matter in excess of: • 0.10 grain/dry standard cubic foot (dscf) except that, • All gaseous and distillate fuel burning equipment, emissions shall not exceed 0.05 grain/dscf corrected to 7% oxygen.	<i>Directly Enforceable:</i> Follow MR&R under AOP Term 4.12.
4.16 PM	WAC 173-400-060 (3/22/91) WAC 173-400-060 (7/1/16 State Only)	<u>Emission Standards for General Process Units</u> Particulate emissions greater than 0.1 grain/dscf prohibited.	
4.17 PM	WAC 173-400-050(1) and (3) (3/22/91) WAC 173-400-050(1) and (3) (7/1/16 State Only)	<u>Emission Standards for Combustion and Incineration Units</u> Particulate emissions from combustion units greater than 0.1 grains/dscf corrected to 7% oxygen prohibited.	

Term	Citation	Description	Monitoring, Recordkeeping, & Reporting
SO ₂	NWCAA 462 (10/14/87)	<p><u>Emission of Sulfur Compounds</u> Sulfur compounds emissions, calculated as SO₂, shall not exceed 1,000 ppmvd at 7% oxygen. This requirement is not violated if reasonable evidence is presented that concentrations will not exceed ambient standards and the permittee demonstrates that no practical method of reducing the concentration exists.</p>	<p><i>Directly Enforceable:</i> Maintain records of type, quantity, and sulfur content of all fuel combusted. Records shall be made available for inspection upon request.</p>
4.18 SO ₂	NWCAA 462 (3/13/97 State Only) WAC 173-400-040(7) (7/1/16 State Only)	<p><u>Emission of Sulfur Compounds</u> Sulfur compounds emissions, calculated as SO₂, shall not exceed 1,000 ppmvd at 7% oxygen averaged for a 60 consecutive minute period. This requirement is not violated if reasonable evidence is presented that concentrations will not exceed ambient standards and the permittee demonstrates that no practical method of reducing the concentration exists.</p>	
4.19 SO ₂	WAC 173-400-040(6) first paragraph only (9/20/93)	<p><u>Sulfur Dioxide</u> Sulfur dioxide emissions shall not exceed 1,000 ppmvd, corrected to 7% oxygen for combustion sources, based on the average of any 60 consecutive minute period.</p>	

Term	Citation	Description	Monitoring, Recordkeeping, & Reporting
4.20 SO ₂	NWCAA 520.11, 520.12, 520.13 and 520.15 (4/14/93)	<p><u>Sulfur Compounds in Fuel</u> Prohibited to burn, sell, or make available for sale for burning in fuel burning equipment within the jurisdiction of the NWCAA, fuel containing sulfur in excess of the following for a time period not to exceed 30 days in a 12-month period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • #1 distillate – 0.3 wt% • #2 distillate – 0.5 wt% • other fuel oils – 2.0 wt% • solid fuels – 2.0 wt% 	<p><i>Directly Enforceable:</i> Maintain records of type, quantity, and sulfur content of all fuel combusted. Records shall be made available for inspection upon request.</p>
4.21 SO ₂	NWCAA 520.11, 520.12, 520.13 and 520.15 (5/9/96 State Only)	<p><u>Sulfur Compounds in Fuel</u> Prohibited to burn, sell, or make available for sale for burning in fuel burning equipment within the jurisdiction of the NWCAA, fuel containing sulfur in excess of the following for a time period not to exceed 30 days in a 12-month period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • #1 distillate – 0.3 wt% • #2 distillate – 0.5 wt% • other fuel oils – 2.0 wt% • solid fuels – 2.0 wt% <p>Ocean-going vessels are exempt.</p>	

SECTION 5 SPECIFICALLY APPLICABLE REQUIREMENTS

The cited requirements in the “Citation” column of these tables are incorporated herein by reference and are applicable to the emission units identified in the corresponding table header. These requirements are federally enforceable unless identified as “State Only”. A requirement designated as “State Only” is enforceable only by the state or the NWCAA, and not by the EPA or through citizen suits. The “Description” column is a brief description of the applicable requirements for informational purposes only and is not enforceable unless the description is identical to the cited requirements. Periodic or continuous monitoring requirements (including testing) are specified in the “Monitoring, Recordkeeping, and Reporting” column, which identifies monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting (MR&R) obligations the source must perform as required by WAC 173-401-605(1) and 615(1) and (2) or the underlying requirement.

The requirements in the MR&R column listed below the designation “Directly Enforceable” are legally enforceable requirements added under the NWCAA’s “gap-filling” authority [WAC 173-401-615(1)(b) & (c) (10/17/02)]. Other requirements not labeled “Directly Enforceable” are brief descriptions of the regulatory requirements for informational purposes and are not enforceable, unless they are identical to the cited requirement. Unless the text of the MR&R column is specifically identified to be directly enforceable, the language of the cited regulation takes precedence over a paraphrased requirement.

Significant emission units at NASWI are listed in Section 1 of the AOP are included in Section 5.

All of the federal regulations listed in Section 5 have been adopted by reference in Section 104.2 of the NWCAA Regulation. NWCAA 104.2 was last amended by the agency on August 11, 2016.

Section 5 is separated into the following emission unit groups:

- 5.1 Boilers and Heaters**
- 5.2 Cleaning and Coating Operations**
- 5.3 Gasoline Dispensing Facilities**
- 5.4 Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE)**

5.1 Boilers and Heaters

Table 5-1-1: CHP 54.8 MMBtu/hour Boilers (BOI-0384-06 and BOI-0384-07)

Term	Citation	Description	Monitoring/Recordkeeping/Reporting
5.1.1.1 Fuel	OAC 594 Condition 2 (11/27/96)	The boilers are limited to 1,412,400 gallons of Jet A on cumulative rolling 12-month total.	Maintain a record of the quantity of Jet A combusted in the boilers.

Term	Citation	Description	Monitoring/Recordkeeping/Reporting
5.1.1.2 VE	OAC 594 Condition 4 (11/27/96)	<p><u>VE Standard as BACT</u></p> <p>Visible emissions from the boiler stacks shall not exceed 5% opacity for more than six minutes in any one-hour period as determined by EPA Method 9, except that soot blowing/grate cleaning is allowed pursuant to WAC 173-400-040(1)(a) and NWCAA 451.12.</p>	<p><i>Directly Enforceable:</i></p> <p>Follow MR&R under AOP Term 4.12.</p>
5.1.1.3 VE	<p>40 CFR 60 Subpart Dc 60.43c (c) & (d), 60.45c (a)(8), 60.47c (a) (2/16/12), 60.48c(b), (c), (e)(11), (f)(1), (g)(2), (i) & (j) (1/28/09);</p> <p>OAC 594 Condition 5 (11/27/96)</p>	<p><u>VE Standard for Oil Combustion</u></p> <p>Visible emissions from the boiler stack while combusting fuel oil shall not exceed 20% opacity for more than six minutes in any one hour period as determined by EPA Method 9, except for one 6-minute period per hour of not caveat more than 27% opacity. This standard does not apply during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction.</p> <p>A continuous opacity meter (COM) is not required to demonstrate compliance when the facility burns distillate oil with less than 0.5% by weigh sulfur and maintains fuel quality information provided by the oil supplier in accordance with 60.48c(f).</p>	<p>Conduct VE observations on each boiler according to EPA Method 9 and the schedule provided in 60.47c(a)(1) or, if the most recent EPA Method 9 observation was below 10% opacity, you may conduct VE observations using EPA Method 22 under the schedule provided in 60.47(a)(2).</p> <p>Maintain the following records:</p> <p>For each VE observation using EPA Method 9:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dates/time period of opacity observation, • VE reading certification for each observer, and • VE observer opacity field data sheets. <p>For each VE observation using EPA Method 22:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dates/time period of opacity observations, • Name and affiliation of each VE observer, and • VE observer opacity field data sheets. • Documentation of any adjustments made and the time the adjustments were completed to demonstrate compliance. <p>Maintain a monthly record of the type and amount of fuel combusted in each boiler and a record of the fuel oil supplier and a statement from the fuel oil supplier that the oil meets the definition of distillate in 60.41c, and the sulfur content of the oil in percent by weight.</p> <p>Submit semiannual reports that include any excess VE observed during the period and a certified statement that records from the fuel oil supplier represent all the oil combusted during the reporting period.</p> <p>Note; AOP Term 2.4.7 requires reporting of deviations within 30 days of discovery.</p>

Term	Citation	Description	Monitoring/Recordkeeping/Reporting
5.1.1.4 SO ₂	40 CFR 60 Subpart Dc 60.42c (d), (h)(1) & (i) (2/16/12), 60.44c (h) (1/28/09), 60.46c (e) (6/13/07), and 60.48c (d), (e)(1) & (e)(11), (f)(1), (g)(2), (i) & (j) (1/28/09) OAC 594 Condition 5 (11/27/96)	<u>SO₂ Standard for Oil</u> Oil containing more than 0.5 weight percent sulfur shall not be combusted, including during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.	Maintain a monthly record of the type and amount of fuel combusted in each boiler. The record shall also include a fuel oil supplier certification that includes the name of the oil supplier, a statement that the oil meets the definition of distillate in 60.41c, and the sulfur content of the oil in percent by weight. Submit semiannual reports that include a certified statement that records from the fuel oil supplier represent all the oil combusted during the reporting period.
5.1.1.5 SO ₂	OAC 594 Condition 1 (11/27/96)	The boilers shall combust only natural gas or Jet A with maximum sulfur content of 0.3% by weight (3,000 ppm).	Maintain a record of the sulfur content of Jet A combusted in the boilers.
5.1.1.6 NO _x	OAC 594 Condition 3 (11/27/96)	NO _x emissions from each boiler stack shall not exceed 0.05 lb/MMBtu when combusting natural gas, and 0.08 lb/MMBtu when combusting Jet A.	<i>Directly Enforceable:</i> At least once every five years, conduct a source test for NO _x on each boiler while combusting natural gas and another test while combusting Jet A. Testing shall be conducted using 40 CFR 60 Appendix A Method 7E, or an alternative method approved in advance by the NWCAA.

Term	Citation	Description	Monitoring/Recordkeeping/Reporting
5.1.1.7 HAP	40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD 63.7500(a & e) & Table 3 Item 1, 63.7505(a), 63.7515(d), 63.7540(a)(10 & 12), 63.7550(a), (b), (c)(1 & 5) & (h)(3) & Table 9, 63.7555(a) (11/20/15)	<p><u>Boiler MACT Tune-Ups</u> Gas 1 with oxygen trim</p> <p>Conduct a tune-up on the boiler no less than once every 61 months. Set the oxygen trim level on the boiler no lower than the oxygen concentration measured during the most recent tune-up.</p> <p>The periodic tune-up shall include the following; inspect the burner, clean and replace burner components as necessary, inspect the burner flame pattern and adjust as necessary, inspect and maintain the air-to-fuel ratio system to ensure it is calibrated and functioning properly by measuring CO concentrations in the exhaust with a portable analyzer before and after adjustments are made.</p>	<p>At least once every five calendar years, submit electronically to EPA's Central Data Exchange (www.cdx.epa.gov) a report demonstrating that a periodic tune-up was completed. The report shall include the tune-up and burner inspection dates, a statement regarding deviations during the reporting period, and a certification by the Responsible Official.</p> <p>Maintain a copy of each compliance report submitted.</p> <p>Maintain a record describing each tune-up including CO concentrations before and after the tune-up and any corrective actions taken as a part of the tune-up.</p>
5.1.1.8 HAP	40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD 63.7545(f) (11/20/15)	Notice of natural gas curtailment or supply interruption.	Submit notification within 48 hours of declaration of natural gas curtailment or supply interruption that includes; the boiler ID, reason natural gas unavailable, period oil used or anticipated to be used in the boiler.

Table 5-1-2: CHP 59.65 MMBtu/hour Boiler (BOI-0384-04)

Term	Citation	Description	Monitoring/Recordkeeping/Reporting
5.1.2.1 HAP	40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD 63.7500(a & e) & Table 3 Item 1, 63.7505(a), 63.7515(d), 63.7540(a)(10 & 12), 63.7550(a), (b), (c)(1 & 5) & (h)(3) & Table 9, 63.7555(a) (11/20/15)	<p><u>Boiler MACT Tune-Ups</u> Gas 1 with oxygen trim</p> <p>Conduct a tune-up on the boiler no less than once every 61 months. Set the oxygen trim level on the boiler no lower than the oxygen concentration measured during the most recent tune-up.</p> <p>The periodic tune-up shall include the following; inspect the burner, clean and replace burner components as necessary, inspect the burner flame pattern and adjust as necessary, inspect and maintain the air-to-fuel ratio system to ensure it is calibrated and functioning properly by measuring CO concentrations in the exhaust with a portable analyzer before and after adjustments are made.</p>	<p>At least once every five calendar years, submit electronically to EPA's Central Data Exchange (www.cdx.epa.gov) a report demonstrating that a periodic tune-up was completed. The report shall include the tune-up and burner inspection dates, a statement regarding deviations during the reporting period, and a certification by the Responsible Official.</p> <p>Maintain a copy of each compliance report submitted.</p> <p>Maintain a record describing each tune-up including CO concentrations before and after the tune-up and any corrective actions taken as a part of the tune-up.</p>
5.1.2.2 HAP	40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD 63.7545(f) (11/20/15)	Notice of natural gas curtailment or supply interruption.	Submit notification within 48 hours of declaration of natural gas curtailment or supply interruption that includes; the boiler ID, reason natural gas unavailable, period oil used or anticipated to be used in the boiler.

Table 5-1-3: Hospital Hot Water Boilers (BOI-0993-02, BOI-0993-03 & BOI-0993-04)

Term	Citation	Description	Monitoring/Recordkeeping/Reporting
5.1.3.1 Fuel	OAC 1282a Condition 1 and 2 (7/18/17)	<p>Combust only natural gas in the hospital boilers except that ULSD may be combusted in the Bryan Boiler 9 (BOI-0993-02) during;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Periods of natural gas curtailment or interruption, and • For periodic testing, maintenance and operator training when the combined hours for these activities is less than 48 hours per calendar year. 	<p><i>Directly Enforceable:</i> Keep records of fuel use. For the Bryan Boiler (BOI-0993-02), also comply with AOP Term 5.1.3.4 when ULSD is combusted.</p>
5.1.3.2 VE	OAC 1282a Condition 3 (7/18/17)	<p><u>VE Standard as BACT</u> Visible emissions from the Hospital Boiler shall not exceed 0% opacity for more than 3 minutes in any 60-minute period as determined by Ecology Method 9A.</p>	<p><i>Directly Enforceable:</i> Follow MR&R under AOP Term 4.12.</p>
5.1.3.3 HAP	40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD 63.7500(a & e) & Table 3 Item 1, 63.7505(a), 63.7515(d), 63.7540(a)(10 & 12), 63.7550(a), (b), (c)(1 & 5) & (h)(3) & Table 9, 63.7555(a) (11/20/15)	<p><u>Boiler MACT Tune-Ups</u> Gas 1 with oxygen trim (BOI-0993-02) or < 5 MMBtu/hour (BOI-0993-03 & -04) Conduct a tune-up on the boiler no less than once every 61 months. Set the oxygen trim level on the boiler no lower than the oxygen concentration measured during the most recent tune-up. The periodic tune-up shall include the following; inspect the burner, clean and replace burner components as necessary, inspect the burner flame pattern and adjust as necessary, inspect and maintain the air-to-fuel ratio system to ensure it is calibrated and functioning properly by measuring CO concentrations in the exhaust with a portable analyzer before and after adjustments are made.</p>	<p>At least once every five calendar years, submit electronically to EPA's Central Data Exchange (www.cdx.epa.gov) a report demonstrating that a periodic tune-up was completed. The report shall include the tune-up and burner inspection dates, a statement regarding deviations during the reporting period, and a certification by the Responsible Official. Maintain a copy of each compliance report submitted. Maintain a record describing each tune-up including CO concentrations before and after the tune-up and any corrective actions taken as a part of the tune-up.</p>

Term	Citation	Description	Monitoring/Recordkeeping/Reporting
5.1.3.4 HAP	40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD 63.7545(f) (11/20/15)	Notice of natural gas curtailment or supply interruption.	Submit notification within 48 hours of declaration of natural gas curtailment or supply interruption that includes; the boiler ID, reason natural gas unavailable, period oil used or anticipated to be used in the boiler.

Table 5-1-4: Hangar 5, 1.5 MMBtu/hour Hot Water Boilers (BOI-0386-01 & BOI-0386-02)

Term	Citation	Description	Monitoring/Recordkeeping/Reporting
5.1.4.1 Fuel	OAC 1021 Condition 2 (2/25/08)	Fuel combusted in the boilers shall be limited to natural gas.	- none -
5.1.4.2 VE	OAC 1021 Condition 1 (2/25/08)	<u>VE Standard as BACT</u> Visible emissions from the hot water boilers shall not exceed 5% opacity for more than 3 minutes in any 60-minute period as determined by Ecology Method 9A.	<i>Directly Enforceable:</i> Follow MR&R under AOP Term 4.12.
5.1.4.3 General	OAC 1021 Condition 3 (2/25/08)	A written operating and maintenance (O/M) manual for the hot water boilers shall include practices for maintaining good air pollution control.	The O/M manual shall be kept on site and up-to-date.
5.1.4.4 General	OAC 1021 Condition 5 (2/25/08)	Maintain a list of the serial numbers for the hot water boilers.	The serial numbers shall be made available to the NWCAA upon request.

Table 5-1-5: < 5 MMBtu/hour Boilers (BOI-0012-01, BOI-0013-01, BOI-0017-01, BOI-0022-01, BOI-0108-01, BOI-0112-01, BOI-2549-01, BOI-2837-01 and BOI-2973-01)

Term	Citation	Description	Monitoring/Recordkeeping/Reporting
5.1.5.1 HAP	40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD 63.7500(a & e) & Table 3 Item 1, 63.7505(a), 63.7515(d), 63.7540(a)(1 0 & 12), 63.7550(a), (b), (c)(1 & 5) & (h)(3) & Table 9, 63.7555(a) (11/20/15)	<p><u>Boiler MACT Tune-Ups</u> (Gas 1 with oxygen trim or < 5 MMBtu/hour)</p> <p>Conduct a tune-up on the boiler no less than once every 61 months. Set the oxygen trim level on the boiler no lower than the oxygen concentration measured during the most recent tune-up.</p> <p>The periodic tune-up shall include the following; inspect the burner, clean and replace burner components as necessary, inspect the burner flame pattern and adjust as necessary, inspect and maintain the air-to-fuel ratio system to ensure it is calibrated and functioning properly by measuring CO concentrations in the exhaust with a portable analyzer before and after adjustments are made.</p>	<p>At least once every five calendar years, submit electronically to EPA's Central Data Exchange (www.cdx.epa.gov) a report demonstrating that a periodic tune-up was completed. The report shall include the tune-up and burner inspection dates, a statement regarding deviations during the reporting period, and a certification by the Responsible Official.</p> <p>Maintain a copy of each compliance report submitted.</p> <p>Maintain a record describing each tune-up including CO concentrations before and after the tune-up and any corrective actions taken as a part of the tune-up.</p>

Table 5-1-6: Hangar 5, Infrared Radiant Heaters (IRH-0386-01 through -08) and Water Heaters (WHT-0386-01 through -07)

Term	Citation	Description	Monitoring/Recordkeeping/Reporting
5.1.6.1 Fuel	OAC 1021 Condition 2 (2/25/08)	Fuel combusted in the IR heaters and water heaters shall be limited to natural gas.	- none -
5.1.6.2 VE	OAC 1021 Condition 1 (2/25/08)	<p><u>VE Standard as BACT</u></p> <p>Visible emissions from the IR heaters and water heaters shall not exceed 5% opacity for more than 3 minutes in any consecutive 60-minute period as determined by Ecology Method 9A.</p>	<p><i>Directly Enforceable:</i></p> <p>Follow MR&R under AOP Term 4.12.</p>

Term	Citation	Description	Monitoring/Recordkeeping/Reporting
5.1.6.3 General	OAC 1021 Condition 3 (2/25/08)	A written operating and maintenance (O/M) manual for the IR heaters and water heaters shall include practices for maintaining good air pollution control.	Maintain an O/M manual that is kept on site and up-to-date.
5.1.6.4 General	OAC 1021 Condition 5 (2/25/08)	Maintain a list of the serial numbers for the IR heaters and water heaters.	The list of serial numbers shall be made available to the NWCAA upon request.

Table 5-1-7: Hangar 6, 8 & 10 Infrared Radiant Heaters (IRH-0410-01 through -16, IRH-2642-01 through -16 and IRH-2699-01 through -02)

Term	Citation	Description	Monitoring/Recordkeeping/Reporting
5.1.7.1 Fuel	OAC 987 Condition 2 (1/5/07)	Fuel combusted in the IR heaters shall be limited to natural gas.	- none -
5.1.7.2 VE	OAC 987 Condition 1 (1/5/07)	<u>VE Standard as BACT</u> Visible emissions from the IR heaters shall not exceed 5% opacity for more than 3 minutes in any consecutive 60-minute period as determined by Ecology Method 9A.	<i>Directly Enforceable:</i> Follow MR&R under AOP Term 4.12.
5.1.7.3 General	OAC 987 Condition 3 (1/5/07)	A written operating and maintenance (O/M) manual for the IR heaters shall include practices for maintaining good air pollution control.	Maintain an O/M manual that is kept on site and up-to-date.

5.2 Cleaning and Coating Operations

Table 5-2-1 Cleaning and Coating Operations subject to Aerospace NESHAP

* Potential subject aircraft cleaning and coating operations are located in throughout NASWI including FRCNW Water Wash Paint Spray Booths (BTH-2547-02 & 03) and the FRCNW Composite Shop Spray Booth (BTH-2818-01).

Term	Citation	Description	Monitoring/Recordkeeping/Reporting
Hand-wipe Cleaning Operations			
In accordance with 63.741(f), cleaning solvents that meet the definition of non-HAP material, as determined from manufacturer's representations, such as in a material safety data sheet or product data sheet, or testing are exempt from these requirements.			
5.2.1.1 HAP	40 CFR 63 Subpart GG 63.744(a), 63.752(b)(1) (12/7/15)	<u>Hand-wipe Cleaning Housekeeping</u> Place used cleaning solvent-laden materials in bags or other closed containers. Keep containers closed when not depositing or removing material. Store fresh and spent cleaning solvent in closed containers. Minimize spills when transferring or handling cleaning solvents.	Record the name, vapor pressure, and documentation showing the organic HAP constituents of each cleaning solvent used for affected cleaning operations at the facility.
5.2.1.2 HAP	40 CFR 63 Subpart GG 63.741(f), 63.744(b)(1) , 63.750(a), 63.752(b)(2) (12/7/15)	<u>Hand-wipe Cleaning Solvent – Composition</u> Use cleaning solvents that meet one of the following compositions, or meet the requirements in AOP term 5.2.1.3 for cleaning solvents based on vapor pressure: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Water is the primary ingredient (≥ 80% of cleaning solvent solution as applied must be water). Detergents, surfactants, and bioenzyme mixtures and nutrients may be combined with the water along with a variety of additives, such as organic solvents (e.g., high boiling point alcohols), builders, saponifiers, inhibitors, emulsifiers, pH buffers, and antifoaming agents. Aqueous solutions must have a flash point greater than 93 °C (200 °F) (as reported by the manufacturer), and the solution must be miscible with water.• The solvent is composed of photochemically reactive hydrocarbons and/or oxygenated hydrocarbons that have a maximum vapor pressure of ≤ 7 mmHg at 20°C (3.75" H₂O at 68°F) and contain no HAP.	Record the name of each cleaning solvent used; all data and calculations that demonstrate that the cleaning solvent complies with one of the composition requirements; and annual records of the volume of each solvent used, as determined from facility purchase records or usage records. Compliance with the approved composition list in Table 1 of 63.744 shall be demonstrated using manufacturer's data. The data shall identify all components of the cleaning solvent and shall demonstrate that one of the approved composition definitions is met.

<p>5.2.1.3 HAP</p>	<p>40 CFR 63 Subpart GG 63.744(b)(2) , 63.750(b), 63.752(b)(3) , 63.753(b)(1) (i), (ii) & (v) (12/7/15)</p>	<p><u>Hand-wipe Cleaning Solvent – Vapor Pressure</u> Use cleaning solvents with a composite vapor pressure of ≤ 45 mm Hg at 20°C (24.1" H₂O at 68°F. The composite vapor pressure of hand-wipe cleaning solvents used shall be determined as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For single-component hand-wipe cleaning solvents, the vapor pressure shall be determined using MSDS or other manufacturer's data, standard engineering reference texts, or other equivalent methods. • Quantify blended hand-wipe solvents as described in 63.750(b)(2). 	<p>Record the name of each cleaning solvent used; the composite vapor pressure of each cleaning solvent used; all vapor pressure test results, if appropriate, data, and calculations used to determine the composite vapor pressure of each cleaning solvent, and, the amount (in gallons) of each cleaning solvent used each month at each operation.</p> <p>Submit semiannual reports that include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any instance where a noncompliant cleaning solvent is used for a non-exempt hand-wipe cleaning operation. • a list of any new cleaning solvents used for hand-wipe cleaning and their composite vapor pressure or notification that they comply with the composition requirements. • If the operation has been in compliance for the semiannual period, state that the cleaning operations have been in compliance with the applicable standards, and a statement of compliance signed by a responsible company official certifying that the facility is in compliance with all applicable requirements.
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Spray Gun Cleaning Operations

In accordance with 63.741(f), cleaning solvents that meet the definition of non-HAP material, as determined from manufacturer's representations, such as in a material safety data sheet or product data sheet, or testing are exempt from these requirements.

<p>5.2.1.4 HAP</p>	<p>40 CFR 63 Subpart GG 63.744(c), 63.751(a), 63.752(b)(5) , 63.753(b)(1) , (iii), (iv), & (v) (12/7/15)</p>	<p><u>Spray Gun Cleaning</u> Clean subject spray guns according to the following methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enclosed system. Clean by forcing solvent through the gun in an enclosed system. If leaks are found during monthly inspection, make repairs as soon as practicable, but no later than 15 days after detection. If the leak is not repaired during this time, the cleaning solvent shall be removed and the enclosed cleaner shall be shut down and repaired. • Nonatomized cleaning. Clean the spray gun by placing cleaning solvent in the pressure pot and forcing it through the gun with the atomizing cap in place. No atomizing air is to be used. Direct the cleaning solvent from the spray gun into a vat, drum, or other waste container that is closed when not in use. • Disassemble the spray gun and clean the components by hand in a vat, which shall remain closed at all times except when in use. Alternatively, soak the components in a vat, which shall remain closed during the soaking period and when not inserting or removing components. • Atomizing cleaning. Clean the spray gun by forcing the cleaning solvent through the gun and direct the resulting atomized spray into a waste container that is fitted with a device designed to capture the atomized cleaning solvent emissions. 	<p>Enclosed spray gun cleaners shall be visually inspected for potential leaks at least once a month. Inspections shall be done while the system is in operation. Maintain a record of each leak from an enclosed spray gun cleaner that includes; the gun cleaner identification, date leak was discovered, and date the leak was repaired. Submit semiannual reports that include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any instance where a noncompliant spray gun cleaning method is used. • any instance where a leaking enclosed spray gun cleaner remains unrepaired and in use for more than 15 days. • If the operation has been in compliance for the semiannual period, state that the gun cleaning operations have been in compliance with the applicable standards, and a statement of compliance signed by a responsible company official certifying that the facility is in compliance with all applicable requirements.
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Flush Cleaning Operations

In accordance with 63.741(f), cleaning solvents that meet the definition of non-HAP material, as determined from manufacturer's representations, such as in a material safety data sheet or product data sheet, or testing are exempt from these requirements.

<p>5.2.1.5 HAP</p>	<p>40 CFR 63 Subpart GG 63.744(d), 63.752(b)(1) & (2) (12/7/15)</p>	<p><u>Flush Cleaning</u> Each owner or operator of a flush cleaning operation shall empty the used cleaning solvent each time aerospace parts or assemblies, or components of a coating unit (with the exception of spray guns), are flush cleaned into an enclosed container or collection system that is kept closed when not in use or into a system with equivalent emission control. This requirements does not apply to flush cleaning operations that use solvents with compositions listed in Table 1 of 63.744 or solvents that are semi-aqueous with at least 60% water.</p>	<p>Maintain a record of each cleaning solvent used for each flush cleaning operation that includes;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name, vapor pressure and documentation showing the organic HAP constituents. <p>For semi-aqueous cleaning solvents also include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All data and calculations that demonstrate that the cleaning solvent complies with one of the composition requirements. • Annual records of the volume of each solvent used, as determined from facility purchase or usage records.
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Coating Operations			
<p>Coatings that meet the definition of non-HAP material are exempt from these requirements [63.741(f)]. Touch-up and repair operations, and coating using hand-held non-refillable aerosol containers are not required to control emissions inside a spray booth [63.745(f)(3)(vi) & (g)(4)]. Specialty coatings are required to be in compliance on December 7, 2018.</p>			
<p>5.2.1.6 HAP</p>	<p>40 CFR 63 Subpart GG 63.745(b), 63.753(c)(1) (vii) (12/7/15)</p>	<p><u>Coating Material Handling</u> Handle and transfer primers, topcoats and specialty coatings to or from containers, tanks, vats, vessels, and piping systems in a manner that minimizes spills.</p>	<p>If the operation has been in compliance for the semiannual period, state that operations have been in compliance with the applicable standards in the report.</p>
<p>5.2.1.7 HAP</p>	<p>40 CFR 63 Subpart GG 63.745(f)(1), 63.753(c)(1) (vii) (12/7/15)</p>	<p><u>Spray Coating Methods</u> Primers, topcoats and specialty coatings shall be applied using the following methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • high volume low pressure (HVLP) spraying, • electrostatic spray application • airless spray application • air-assisted airless spray application • other method that achieves emission reductions or a transfer efficiency equivalent to or better than HVLP spray, electrostatic spray, airless spray, or air-assisted airless spray as determined according to the requirements in 63.750(i). 	<p>If the operation has been in compliance for the semiannual period, state that operations have been in compliance with the applicable standards in the report.</p>
<p>5.2.1.8 HAP</p>	<p>40 CFR 63 Subpart GG 63.745(f)(2) 63.753(c)(1) (vii) (12/7/15)</p>	<p><u>Spray Coating Devices</u> All spray coating application devices for primers, topcoats and specialty coatings shall be operated according to company procedures, local specified operating procedures, and/or the manufacturer's specifications, whichever is most stringent, at all times. Spray application equipment modified by the facility shall maintain a transfer efficiency equivalent to HVLP spray, electrostatic spray, airless spray, or air-assisted airless spray application techniques.</p>	<p>If the coating operation has been in compliance for the semiannual period, state that operations have been in compliance with the applicable standards in the report.</p>

<p>5.2.1.9 HAP</p>	<p>40 CFR 63 Subpart GG 63.745(c)(1) & (3) and (e), 63.750(c), 63.752(c)(2) & (3), 63.753(c)(1) (i) & (vii) (12/7/15)</p>	<p><u>Organic HAP Content of Uncontrolled Coatings</u> Do not exceed the following organic HAP contents for coating as applied.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primers ≤ 2.9 lb/gal, less water and exempt solvents. • Topcoats ≤ 3.5 lb/gal, less water and exempt solvents. • Specialty coatings ≤ HAP content listed in Table 1 of 63.745. <p>Calculate organic HAP content in lb/gal as follows: <u>HAP Content of Uncontrolled Coatings</u></p> $V_{wi} = \frac{D_{ci}W_{wi}}{D_w} \quad \text{Equation 1}$ $M_{Hi} = D_{ci}W_{Hi} \quad \text{Equation 2}$ $H_i = \frac{M_{Hi}}{(1-V_{wi})} \quad \text{Equation 3}$ <p>V_{wi}=volume (gal) of water in one gal of coating i. D_{ci}=density (lb of coating per gal of coating) of coating i. W_{wi}=weight fraction (expressed as a decimal) of water in coating i. D_w=density of water, 8.33 lb/gal. M_{Hi}=mass (lb) of organic HAP in one gal of coating i. W_{Hi}=weight fraction (expressed as a decimal) of organic HAP in coating i. H_i=mass of organic HAP emitted per volume of coating i (lb/gal) less water as applied.</p>	<p>Record the mass of organic HAP emitted per unit volume of coating as applied (less water)(H_i) for each coating formulation within each coating category used each month (as calculated using the procedures specified in 63.750(c)). Also record all data, calculations and test results (including EPA Method 24 results) used in determining the values of H_i, and the volume (gallons) of each coating formulation within each coating category used each month.</p> <p>For "low HAP content" uncontrolled primers with organic HAP ≤ 2.1 lb/gal less water as applied and VOC content ≤ 2.1 lb/gal less water and exempt solvents as applied, record annual purchases of the total volume of each primer purchased; all data, calculations, and test results (including EPA Method 24 results) used in determining the organic HAP and VOC content as applied. These records shall consist of the manufacturer's certification when the primer is applied as received, or the data and calculations used to determine H_i if not applied as received.</p> <p>If the coating operation has been in compliance for the semiannual period, state that operations have been in compliance with the applicable standards in the report. If the organic HAP content of any coating applied exceeded an applicable limit, include the organic HAP content in lb/gal in the semiannual report.</p>
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<p>5.2.1.10 HAP</p>	<p>40 CFR 63 Subpart GG 63.745(c)(2) , (4) & (6) and (e), 63.750(e), 63.752(c)(1) & (2), 63.753 (c)(1)(i) & (vii) (12/7/15)</p>	<p><u>VOC Content of Uncontrolled Coatings</u> Do not exceed the following VOC contents for coating as applied.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primers ≤ 2.9 lb/gal, less water and exempt solvents. • Topcoats ≤ 3.5 lb/gal, less water and exempt solvents. • Specialty coatings ≤ VOC content listed in Table 1 of 63.745. <p>Calculate VOC content in lb/gal as follows:</p> $V_{wi} = \frac{D_{ci}W_{wi}}{D_w} \quad \text{Equation 5}$ $M_{Vi} = D_{ci}W_{Vi} \quad \text{Equation 6}$ $G_i = \frac{M_{Vi}}{(1-V_{wi})-V_{Xi}} \quad \text{Equation 7}$ <p>V_{wi}=volume (gal) of water in one gal of coating i. D_{ci}=density (lb of coating per gal of coating) of coating i. W_{wi}=weight fraction (expressed as a decimal) of water in coating i. D_w=density of water, 8.33 lb/gal. M_{Vi}=mass (lb) of VOC in one gal of coating i. W_{Vi}=weight fraction (expressed as a decimal) of VOC in coating i. G_i=mass of VOC emitted per volume of coating i (lb/gal) less water and exempt solvents as applied. V_{Xi}=volume (gal) of exempt solvents in one gal of coating i.</p>	<p>Record the name and VOC content as received and as applied of each primer and topcoat used at the facility. The as received VOC content may be documented through Safety Data Sheets that identify VOC content. Record the mass of VOC emitted per unit volume of coating as applied (less water and exempt solvents)(G_i) for each coating formulation within each coating category used each month (as calculated using the procedures specified in 63.750(e). Also record all data, calculations and test results (including EPA Method 24 results) used in determining the values of G_i, and the volume (gallons) of each coating formulation within each coating category used each month.</p> <p>If the coating operation has been in compliance for the semiannual period, state that operations have been in compliance with the applicable standards in the report. If the VOC content of any coating applied exceeded an applicable limit, include the VOC content in lb/gal in the semiannual report.</p>
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<p>5.2.1.11 HAP</p>	<p>40 CFR 63 Subpart GG 63.745(g)(1) , (g)(2)(i), (iv), & (v), & (g)(3), 63.750(o), 63.752(d), 63.753(c)(1) (vi) & (vii) & (c)(2) (12/7/15)</p>	<p><u>Inorganic HAP Coating Control for Existing Sources</u> Apply primers, topcoats and specialty coatings that contain inorganic HAP in a booth or hangar in which air flow is directed downward onto or across the part or assembly being coated and exhausted through one or more outlets before exhausting to the atmosphere.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pass the air stream through a dry particulate filter system certified using the methods described in 63.750(o) to meet or exceed the efficiency data points in Tables 1 and 2 of 63.745(g) (two-stage arrester), • Pass the air stream through a waterwash system that shall remain in operation during all coating application operations, or • Pass the air stream through an air pollution control system that meets or exceeds the efficiency data points in Tables 1 and 2 of this section and is approved by the permitting authority. <p>Dry particulate filters used to comply with 63.745(g)(2) must be certified by the filter manufacturer or distributor, paint booth supplier, and/or the facility owner or operator using method 319 in appendix A of subpart A of this part, to meet or exceed the efficiency data points found in Tables 1 and 2 of 63.745 for existing sources.</p>	<p>If a dry particulate filter system is used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain the system in good working order. • Continuously monitor the differential pressure drop across the filter banks and record once per coating shift and include the acceptable pressure drop in the booth's operating procedures. • Shut down the operation and take corrective action when the pressure drop exceeds or falls below the recommended limits, or when maintenance procedures for the filter system have not been performed as scheduled. • In lieu of recording the pressure drop, install an interlock system that will automatically shut down system when the pressure drop exceeds or falls below the recommended limits. <p>If a waterwash system is used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuously monitor the water flow rate and record once per coating shift and include the acceptable water flow rate in the booth's operating procedures. • Shut down the operation and take corrective action when the water flow exceeds the limits specified in the operating procedures, or the water path in the waterwash system fails the visual continuity/flow characteristics check, or the maintenance procedures for the waterwash system have not been performed as scheduled. • In lieu of recording the water flow, install an interlock system that will automatically shut down system when the water flow exceeds the limits specified in the operating procedures. <p>If the coating operation has been in compliance for the semiannual period, state that operations have been in compliance with the applicable standards in the report. The semiannual report shall include each incident when a coating operation was not immediately shutdown when the filter system or waterwash system was discovered to be outside the limits specified by the operating procedures.</p>
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5.2.1.12 HAP	40 CFR 63 Subpart GG 63.748, 63.753(c)(1) (vii) (12/7/15)	<p><u>Coating Waste Handling</u></p> <p>Handle wastes from primer, topcoat and specialty coating in a manner that minimizes spills and keep the wastes in closed containers.</p> <p>These requirements do not apply to spent wastes subject to the handling provisions of 40 CFR 262–268 (RCRA).</p>	If the operation has been in compliance for the semiannual period, state that operations have been in compliance with the applicable standards.
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Table 5-2-2: FRCNW Dry Filter Composite Shop Spray Booth (BTH-2818-01)

* Also subject to Aerospace NESHAP as applicable.

Term	Citation	Description	Monitoring/Recordkeeping/Reporting
5.2.2.1 PM	OAC 1131 Condition 3 & 8 (8/20/12)	<p>Coating operations shall be conducted under the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With the booth equipped with a three-stage filtration system certified to meet the requirements of 40 CFR 63.745(g)(2)(ii)(A). • With the filters seated with no visible gaps. • While the exhaust fan is operating. 	<p>Maintain a record of filter certifications.</p> <p><i>Directly Enforceable:</i></p> <p>Follow MR&R under AOP Terms 5.2.2.2 and 5.2.2.3.</p>
5.2.2.2	OAC 1131 Condition 2 (8/20/12)	The filtration system and fan shall be installed and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer recommendations.	<p><i>Directly Enforceable:</i></p> <p>Keep a log of all maintenance and repair activity completed on the spray booth.</p>

<p>5.2.2.3 PM</p>	<p>OAC 1131 Conditions 4, 5, 6 & 8 (8/20/12)</p>	<p><u>Filter Pressure Drop Monitoring</u> A differential pressure gauge shall be installed and maintained across each of the three filter banks to measure the pressure differential.</p>	<p>The acceptable pressure differential range shall be established based on filter manufacturer recommendations and shall be recorded on or nearby the gauges or on the pressure differential record.</p> <p>Pressure differential across each bank of the filtration system shall be recorded at least once each shift while the exhaust fan is operating. Each record entry shall contain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The time and date of the check, • The pressure differential, and • The initials of the person performing the check. <p>If the pressure differential is not within the acceptable range, the spray booth shall be shut down immediately and operation shall not resume until the problem has been identified and corrected.</p> <p>If differential pressure gauges other than inclined manometers are used (e.g., magnehelic gauges), their calibration must be checked at least once per quarter. To check the calibration of a differential pressure gauge, compare ΔP readings of the gauge with those of a gauge-oil manometer at a minimum of three points, approximately representing the range of ΔP values across the filter. If, at each point, the values of ΔP as read by the differential pressure gauge and gauge-oil manometer agree to within 5%, the differential pressure gauge shall be considered to be in proper calibration. Otherwise, corrective action, such as calibration or replacement of the differential pressure gauge, shall be taken. The date of the accuracy test, as well as the accuracy measurements before and after any adjustments, shall be recorded.</p>
<p>5.2.2.4 VOC</p>	<p>OAC 1131 Condition 7 (8/20/12)</p>	<p>Spray gun cleaning shall be performed so that an atomized mist or spray of gun cleaning solvent and coating residue is not created outside of a container that collects used gun-cleaning solvent.</p>	<p>- none -</p>
<p>5.2.2.5 Odors</p>	<p>OAC 1131 Condition 1 (8/20/12)</p>	<p>Odors from the booth shall not result in a nuisance at or beyond the property boundary as determined by NWCAA staff.</p>	<p><i>Directly Enforceable:</i> Follow MR&R under AOP Term 4.3.</p>

Table 5-2-3: Powder Coating Curing Oven (FRN-0995-01), Pyrolysis Cleaning Furnace (FRN-0995-02) and Steel-Shot Abrasive Blast Booth (RBL-0995-01)

Term	Citation	Description	Monitoring/Recordkeeping/Reporting
ALL			
5.2.3.1 General	OAC 755a Condition 14 (1/30/04)	Equipment shall be operated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.	Operation and maintenance manuals for the Blast Booth, Curing Oven and Pyrolysis Cleaning Furnace shall be available at all times to the equipment operators.
Curing Oven (FRN-0995-01)			
5.2.3.2 Fuel	OAC 755a Condition 11 (1/30/04)	The curing oven shall combust only natural gas.	- none -
Pyrolysis Cleaning Furnace (FRN-0995-02)			
5.2.3.3 Fuel	OAC 755a Condition 11 (1/30/04)	The pyrolysis furnace shall combust only natural gas.	- none -
5.2.3.4 General	OAC 755a Condition 12 (1/30/04)	Maintain a minimum afterburner temperature of 1400 °F in the pyrolysis furnace. The main burners shall be interlocked with the afterburner system so that they does not ignite when the afterburner temperature is less than 1400 °F.	<i>Directly Enforceable:</i> Follow MR&R under AOP term 5.2.3.1.
Steel-Shot Abrasive Blast Booth (RBL-0995-01)			
5.2.3.5 General	OAC 755a Conditions 5 and 6 (1/30/04)	The blast booth may only be used to strip paint from components not subject to the Aerospace NESHAP or parts, subassemblies, and assemblies normally removed from the aerospace vehicle for depainting. Wings and stabilizers may not be depainted in the blast booth.	A log shall be maintained containing the work order number, an item description, and the task identification number for each component and all equipment processed in the blast booth.

5.2.3.6 General	OAC 755a Condition 8 (1/30/04)	Fine particulate (PM10) emissions from the dust collection system shall not exceed 0.01 grains/dscf. The dust collection system shall be operating whenever the abrasive media blasting system is in use.	A differential pressure gauge shall be maintained on the blast booth's dust collector to determine static pressure drop across the filter elements. The dust collector pulse cleaning system pressure switch/gauge control system will be interlocked to prevent blasting activity when filter maintenance is required. The differential pressure drop shall be maintained as per manufacturer's recommendations and recorded each day of operation. Maintenance performed on the equipment shall be recorded for each maintenance activity. The blast booth exhaust will be observed for visual emissions once per month during the months the booth is operated. <i>Directly Enforceable:</i> Records of the visible emissions observations and the pressure drop shall be retained in a log.
5.2.3.7	OAC 755a Conditions 9 and 10 (1/30/04)	No visible emissions from the blast booth shall be allowed.	
5.2.3.8	OAC 755a Condition 7 (1/30/04)	Abrasive blasting shall only occur inside the fully enclosed booth.	- none -

Table 5-2-4: SPB Transportation Maintenance Paint Booth (BTH-0018-01)

* Not subject to Aerospace NESHAP

Term	Citation	Description	Monitoring/Recordkeeping/Reporting
5.2.4.1 General	OAC 1081 Condition 18 (1/25/11)	A copy of this Order shall be maintained onsite and readily available.	Maintain a copy of OAC 1081 onsite.
5.2.4.2 General	OAC 1081 Condition 4 (1/25/11)	<u>Stack</u> Spray booth exhaust shall leave the building via an unobstructed vertical stack extending to no less than six feet above the roof line.	- none -

5.2.4.3 General	OAC 1081 Conditions 2 and 17a (1/25/11)	<p><u>Painter Certification</u></p> <p>All persons conducting spray coating in the booth must be certified that they have completed training in spray application and setup and maintenance of equipment under requirements no less stringent than 40 CFR 63 Subpart HHHHHH.</p>	Maintain a record of each painter's training and certification.
5.2.4.4 General	OAC 1081 Conditions 5, 7, 9, and 17e (1/25/11)	<p><u>O&M</u></p> <p>Spray booth exhaust fans shall be operated during coating activities in the booth.</p> <p>Exhaust filters shall be properly seated with no visible gaps between the filter and the filter mounting surface.</p> <p>The spray booth and spray guns shall be operated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.</p>	<p>Operation and maintenance (O&M) manuals for spray coating and air pollution control equipment (spray guns, booth, filters, and exhaust fan) shall be available to operators at all times and provided to the NWCAA upon request.</p> <p>Maintain a record of all spray booth inspections, pressure differential readings, routine maintenance, and corrective actions required in OAC 1081. The record shall include the date and time of each inspection, a brief description of any routine maintenance or corrective action taken, and the name of the person conducting the inspection.</p>
5.2.4.5 PM	OAC 1081 Conditions 3, 6, and 17b (1/25/11)	<p><u>Booth Control System</u></p> <p>All spray-applied coatings must be applied in the spray booth. The spray booth must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ventilated at negative pressure so that paint overspray is drawn into filtration systems that are certified to comply with standards no less stringent than the 98% capture efficiency requirement in Subpart HHHHHH; • Fully enclosed with a full roof and four complete walls; and • Clearly labeled with permanent signage as "BTH-0018-01". 	Maintain records of filter certification using published data provided by filter vendors showing that filters have passed the test procedures no less stringent than those required in 40 CFR 63 Subpart HHHHHH. This data shall be maintained for each type of filter used in the booth.

5.2.4.6 PM	OAC 1081 Condition 8 and 17e (1/25/11)	<p><u>Filter Pressure Drop</u></p> <p>A differential pressure indicator shall be installed across the exhaust filter system of the spray booth. The gauge shall indicate the differential pressure across the filter media.</p>	<p>The acceptable differential pressure range for each filter media type as established by the manufacturer or through engineering judgment shall be written on or nearby the gauge.</p> <p>Once per operating day check and record the pressure drop to ensure that the filter systems are operating within the acceptable differential pressure range. If a filter system is not operating within the acceptable differential pressure range, the spray booth shall be shut down immediately until the problem has been identified and corrected.</p>
5.2.4.7 VOC/HAP	OAC 1081 Conditions 12 and 17b (1/25/11)	<p><u>Coating Application</u></p> <p>All spray-applied coatings must be applied with HVLP spray gun or electrostatic application, .</p>	<p>Maintain a record of the transfer efficiency of each spray gun used at the booth.</p>
5.2.4.8 VOC/HAP	OAC 1081 Conditions 9 (1/25/11)	<p><u>Spray Gun Cleaning</u></p> <p>Spray gun cleaning shall be done so that an atomized mist or spray of gun cleaning solvent and coating residue is not created outside of a container that collects used gun cleaning solvent. Spray gun cleaning may be done, for example, by hand cleaning of parts of the disassembled gun in a container of solvent, or flushing solvent through the gun without atomizing the solvent and paint residue, or using a fully enclosed spray gun washer. Cleaning solvents shall be returned to closed containers after use.</p>	<p><i>Directly enforceable:</i></p> <p>Follow the MR&R of AOP Term 5.2.4.4.</p>
5.2.4.9 HAP	OAC 1081 Conditions 9, 10 and 17c (1/25/11)	<p><u>Prohibited Materials</u></p> <p>Chlorinated organic solvents (e.g., methylene chloride) and coatings containing chromium (VI) shall not be used or stored at the booth.</p>	<p>Maintain a copy of each safety data sheets for all solvents and coatings used at the booth.</p>

<p>5.2.4.10 VOC/HAP</p>	<p>OAC 1081 Condition 14 (1/25/11)</p>	<p><u>Housekeeping</u> Except during use, all volatile materials such as paints, primers, reducers, curing agents, and solvents shall be kept in closed containers at all times. Volatile waste materials (including used wet, coating-laden cloth, paper, or any other absorbent applicators) shall be placed in designated containers that are kept closed at all times except when depositing or removing these materials from the container.</p>	<p>- none -</p>
<p>5.2.4.11 VOC/HAP</p>	<p>OAC 1081 Conditions 15, 16, and 17d (1/25/11)</p>	<p><u>Material Usage</u> Material use in the booth is limited to the following based on each consecutive 12-month total:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primers and fillers: 144 gallons • Topcoats: 144 gallons • Solvents: 24 gallons • Additives: 60 gallons 	<p>Maintain a record of the total gallons of coatings and solvents used at the booth for each consecutive 12-month period. Notify the NWCAA if solvent or spray-applied coating usage deviates from the usage profile submitted with Notice of Construction applications 14 days prior to the usage change.</p>
<p>5.2.4.12 Odors</p>	<p>OAC 1081 Condition 1 (1/25/11)</p>	<p>Odors from the booth shall not result in a nuisance as determined by NWCAA staff at or beyond the property boundary.</p>	<p><i>Directly Enforceable:</i> Follow MR&R under AOP Term 4.3.</p>

5.3 Gasoline Dispensing Facilities

Table 5-3-1: Ault Field Navy Exchange Gasoline Dispensing Station, Gasoline Storage Tanks (GAS-2595-01, 02 & -03) and E-85 Gasoline Storage Tank (AST-2595-08)

Term	Citation	Description	Monitoring/Recordkeeping/Reporting
5.3.1.1 VOC	OAC 644a Conditions 1 and 4 (10/29/09); NWCAA 580.62 (10/13/94); NWCAA 580.62 (11/12/98) State Only	<u>Transfer of Gasoline</u> Equip storage tanks with submerged fill pipe and a Stage I vapor recovery system. Maintain and operate in a vapor-tight condition.	All stage I equipment shall be continuously maintained and operated in a vapor tight manner and in good working condition. This includes but is not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep all protective caps on tight and in the locked position, • Maintain all sealing gaskets and poppet valves in good condition, • Assure vapor recovery hoses are attached and operated in a leak tight manner during all fuel deliveries.
5.3.1.2 VOC	WAC 173-491-040(4) (1/23/98) State Only	<u>Gasoline Dispensing Facilities (Stage I)</u> Equip storage tanks with submerged or bottom fill lines and fittings to vapor balance gasoline vapors with the delivery transport tank. Maintain and operate in a vapor-tight condition.	<i>Directly Enforceable:</i> Once per month, inspect Stage I equipment, observe fuel transfer into the storage tank, and verify that the truck operator has a valid leak test certificate or check for inspection sticker. Record the results of the inspection and evaluate compliance with the requirements of these terms.
5.3.1.3 VOC	WAC 173-491-040(6)(b)(iii) and (c) (1/23/98) State Only	<u>Gasoline Transfer Equipment (Stage I)</u> The tank pressure shall not exceed 18 inches of water or a vacuum of 6 inches of water. Maintain gasoline vapor concentration below the lower explosive limit (LEL) at all points a distance of one inch away from potential leak sources. Deliver gasoline with no visible leaks except for less than 4 drops per minute. Liquid leaks per disconnect shall average no more than 10 milliliters (0.34 fluid ounces), averaging three disconnects. Repair and retest a vapor collection system that exceeds any of these limits within fifteen days.	For this inspection, detection methods using sight, sound, and smell are acceptable. If leaks are found or equipment is not vapor tight, initial attempt at repair shall be made as soon as practicable, but no later than 5 calendar days after detection. Repair or replace leaking equipment within 15 calendar days after detection. Record inspection results, repairs made, and any other corrective action.

<p>5.3.1.4 VOC</p>	<p>NWCAA 580.104 (12/13/89); NWCAA 580.103 (11/12/99) State Only;</p>	<p><u>Gasoline Transfer</u> Operate the vapor control system and the gasoline loading equipment during all unloading of gasoline such that the gasoline vapor concentration is less than the LEL at all points 1 inch or greater from any potential leak source. Deliver gasoline with no liquid leaks in excess of 3 drops per minute and no more than 10 ml of liquid drainage per disconnect.</p>	<p><i>Directly Enforceable:</i> Follow MR&R under AOP Term 5.3.1.1</p>
<p>5.3.1.5 VOC</p>	<p>WAC 173-491-040(6)(e) (1/23/98) State Only</p>	<p><u>Preventing Evaporation</u> All reasonable measures shall be made to prevent spilling, discarding in sewers, storing in open containers, or handling of fuel in a manner that will result in evaporation to the ambient air.</p>	
<p>5.3.1.6 VOC</p>	<p>WAC 173-490-202(2)(a) and (b)(i) (3/22/91); WAC 173-491-040(6)(b)(i) (1/23/98) State Only; NWCAA 580.102 (12/13/89); NWCAA 580.102 (11/12/99) State Only</p>	<p><u>Transport Tank Certification</u> The transfer of gasoline between a facility and gasoline transport tank is not allowed unless a current leak test certificate is on file with the facility or a valid inspection sticker is displayed on the vehicle. Transport tank certification is required annually.</p>	<p><i>Directly Enforceable:</i> Record inspection of leak test certificates or observation of certification sticker during monthly monitoring of transport tank unloading.</p>

<p>5.3.1.7 VOC</p>	<p>OAC 644a Condition 2 (10/29/09)</p>	<p><u>E85 Storage tank requirements</u> The E85 aboveground storage tank (AST) shall be equipped with a stage I vapor recovery system that shall be installed, operated, and maintained according to manufacturer specifications. All components in contact with E85 liquid and vapor must be E85 compatible. Stage 1 vapor recovery shall meet the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only a two-point balance vapor recovery system may be used, • The E85 AST shall be painted white, and • The E85 AST and vapor recovery system shall be constructed using the following components (see M/R/R column): 	<p>Components approved for E85 service as listed in California Air Resources Board (CARB) Executive Order VR-101-K or other E85 compatible components as recognized by the CARB. Additionally,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The pressure/vacuum valve may be an OPW 623V-3203, ▪ The drop/submerge fill tube may be an OPW 61fSTOP-305A, ▪ The vapor adaptor may be an OPW 61VSA-1020-EVR bronze adaptor, and the cap may be 1711T-7085-EVR, and ▪ The fill adaptor may be an OPW 1612AN-0300 with a Viton seal, and the cap may be OPW 634B-0180.
<p>5.3.1.8 VOC</p>	<p>OAC 644a Condition 3 (10/29/09)</p>	<p><u>Pressure Testing</u> Conduct and pass the following test of the stage I vapor recovery system on the E85 AST at least once every three years using the latest version CARB test procedure: TP-201.3B – Determination of Static Pressure Performance of Vapor Recovery Systems of Dispensing Facilities with Above-Ground Storage Tanks.</p>	<p>Test results shall be kept on site and be readily available for inspection by the NWCAA.</p>

Table 5-3-2: Ault Field Government Fleet Gasoline Dispensing Station, Gasoline Storage Tanks (GAS-2622-01 and GAS-2623-01)

Term	Citation	Description	Monitoring/Recordkeeping/Reporting
5.3.2.1 VOC	NWCAA 580.62 (10/13/94); NWCAA 580.62 (11/12/98) State Only; OAC 646 Conditions 2 and 3 (1/24/98)	<u>Transfer of Gasoline</u> Equip storage tanks with submerged fill pipe and a Stage I vapor recovery system. Maintain and operate in a vapor-tight condition.	All stage I equipment shall be continuously maintained and operated in a vapor tight manner and in good working condition. This includes but is not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep all protective caps on tight and in the locked position, • Maintain all sealing gaskets and poppet valves in good condition, • Assure vapor recovery hoses are attached and operated in a leak tight manner during all fuel deliveries.
5.3.2.2 VOC	WAC 173-491-040(4) (1/23/98) State Only; OAC 646 Condition 2 (1/24/98)	<u>Gasoline Dispensing Facilities (Stage I)</u> Equip storage tanks with submerged or bottom fill lines and fittings to vapor balance gasoline vapors with the delivery transport tank. Maintain and operate in a vapor-tight condition.	<i>Directly Enforceable:</i> Once per month, inspect Stage I equipment, observe fuel transfer into the storage tank, and verify that the truck operator has a valid leak test certificate or check for inspection sticker. Record the results of the inspection and evaluate compliance with the requirements of these terms.
5.3.2.3 VOC	WAC 173-491-040(6)(b)(iii) and (c) (1/23/98) State Only; OAC 646 Condition 2 (1/24/98)	<u>Gasoline Transfer Equipment (Stage I)</u> The tank pressure shall not exceed 18 inches of water or a vacuum of 6 inches of water. Maintain gasoline vapor concentration below the lower explosive limit (LEL) at all points a distance of one inch away from potential leak sources. Deliver gasoline with no visible leaks except for less than 4 drops per minute. Liquid leaks per disconnect shall average no more than 10 milliliters (0.34 fluid ounces), averaging three disconnects. Repair and retest a vapor collection system that exceeds any of these limits within fifteen days.	For this inspection, detection methods using sight, sound, and smell are acceptable. If leaks are found or equipment is not vapor tight, initial attempt at repair shall be made as soon as practicable, but no later than 5 calendar days after detection. Repair or replace leaking equipment within 15 calendar days after detection. Record inspection results, repairs made, and any other corrective action.

<p>5.3.2.4 VOC</p>	<p>NWCAA 580.104 (12/13/89); NWCAA 580.103 (11/12/99) State Only;</p>	<p><u>Gasoline Transfer</u> Operate the vapor control system and the gasoline loading equipment during all unloading of gasoline such that the gasoline vapor concentration is less than the LEL at all points 1 inch or greater from any potential leak source. Deliver gasoline with no liquid leaks in excess of 3 drops per minute and no more than 10 ml of liquid drainage per disconnect.</p>	<p><i>Directly Enforceable:</i> Follow MR&R under AOP Term 5.3.2.1.</p>
<p>5.3.2.5 VOC</p>	<p>WAC 173-491-040(6)(e) (1/23/98) State Only; OAC 646 Condition 2 (1/24/98)</p>	<p><u>Preventing Evaporation</u> All reasonable measures shall be made to prevent spilling, discarding in sewers, storing in open containers, or handling of fuel in a manner that will result in evaporation to the ambient air.</p>	
<p>5.3.2.6 VOC</p>	<p>WAC 173-490-202(2)(a) and (b)(i) (3/22/91); WAC 173-491-040(6)(b)(i) (1/23/98) State Only; OAC 646 Condition 2 (1/24/98) NWCAA 580.102 (12/13/89); NWCAA 580.102 (11/12/99) State Only</p>	<p><u>Transport Tank Certification</u> The transfer of gasoline between a facility and gasoline transport tank is not allowed unless a current leak test certificate is on file with the facility or a valid inspection sticker is displayed on the vehicle.</p>	<p><i>Directly Enforceable:</i> Record inspection of leak test certificates or observation of certification sticker during monthly monitoring of transport tank unloading. If transfer tank unloading is performed less than once monthly, record during each transfer tank unloading.</p>

Table 5-3-3: SPB Navy Exchange Gasoline Dispensing Station, Gasoline Storage Tanks (AST-2813-01, -02, -03 & -04)

Term	Citation	Description	Monitoring/Recordkeeping/Reporting
5.3.3.1 VOC	NWCAA 580.62 (10/13/94); NWCAA 580.62 (11/12/98) State Only; OAC 1030 Conditions 2 and 3 (10/16/08)	<u>Transfer of Gasoline</u> Equip storage tanks with submerged fill pipe and a Stage I vapor recovery system. Maintain and operate in a vapor-tight condition.	All stage I equipment shall be continuously maintained and operated in a vapor tight manner and in good working condition. This includes but is not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep all protective caps on tight and in the locked position, • Maintain all sealing gaskets and poppet valves in good condition, • Assure vapor recovery hoses are attached and operated in a leak tight manner during all fuel deliveries, • Use all reasonable necessary measures to prevent spilling, discarding in sewers, storing in open containers or handling of fuel in a manner that will result in evaporation to the ambient air. <i>Directly Enforceable:</i>
5.3.3.2 VOC	WAC 173-491-040(4) (1/23/98) State Only	<u>Gasoline Dispensing Facilities (Stage I)</u> Equip storage tanks with submerged or bottom fill lines and fittings to vapor balance gasoline vapors with the delivery transport tank. Maintain and operate in a vapor-tight condition.	
5.3.3.3 VOC	WAC 173-491-040(6)(b)(iii) and (c) (1/23/98) State Only	<u>Gasoline Transfer Equipment (Stage I)</u> The tank pressure shall not exceed 18 inches of water or a vacuum of 6 inches of water. Maintain gasoline vapor concentration below the lower explosive limit (LEL) at all points a distance of one inch away from potential leak sources. Deliver gasoline with no visible leaks except for less than 4 drops per minute. Liquid leaks per disconnect shall average no more than 10 milliliters (0.34 fluid ounces), averaging three disconnects. Repair and retest a vapor collection system that exceeds any of these limits within fifteen days.	

<p>5.3.3.4 VOC</p>	<p>NWCAA 580.104 (12/13/89); NWCAA 580.103 (11/12/99) State Only;</p>	<p><u>Gasoline Transfer</u> Operate the vapor control system and the gasoline loading equipment during all unloading of gasoline such that the gasoline vapor concentration is less than the LEL at all points 1 inch or greater from any potential leak source. Deliver gasoline with no liquid leaks in excess of 3 drops per minute and no more than 10 ml of liquid drainage per disconnect.</p>	<p><i>Directly Enforceable:</i> Follow MR&R under AOP Term 5.3.3.1.</p>
<p>5.3.3.5 VOC</p>	<p>WAC 173-491-040(6)(e) (1/23/98) State Only;</p>	<p><u>Preventing Evaporation</u> All reasonable measures shall be made to prevent spilling, discarding in sewers, storing in open containers, or handling of fuel in a manner that will result in evaporation to the ambient air.</p>	
<p>5.3.3.6 VOC</p>	<p>WAC 173-490-202(2)(a) and (b)(i) (3/22/91); WAC 173-491-040(6)(b)(i) (1/23/98) State Only; NWCAA 580.102 (12/13/89); NWCAA 580.102 (11/12/99) State Only</p>	<p><u>Transport Tank Certification</u> The transfer of gasoline between a facility and gasoline transport tank is not allowed unless a current leak test certificate is on file with the facility or a valid inspection sticker is displayed on the vehicle.</p>	<p><i>Directly Enforceable:</i> Record inspection of leak test certificates or observation of certification sticker during monthly monitoring of transport tank unloading. If transfer tank unloading is performed less than once monthly, record during each transfer tank unloading.</p>

5.4 Stationary Recirpocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE)

5.4.1 Existing, Non-Emergency, Compression-Ignition RICE 100 ≤ hp ≤ 300 hp

The following engines listed in AOP Table 1-4-1 are required to meet the 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ requirements in Table 5-4-1 for engines ≤ 500 hp that are considered existing under Subpart ZZZZ meaning constructed before June 12, 2006.

In addition, the metal baler engine is subject to the requirements of OAC 593.

AOP Table 1-4-1 Engines

BAL-2555-01 (metal baler)

SCR-2555-01 (compost screener)

Table 5-4-1: Existing, Non-Emergency, Compression-Ignition RICE 100 ≤ hp ≤ 300 hp

Term	Citation	Description	Monitoring/Recordkeeping/Reporting
5.4.1.1 HAP	40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ 63.6602, 63.6605(a) (1/30/13), 63.6612(a) (8/20/10), 63.6620(a), (b), (d) & (i), 63.6630(a) & (c), 63.6640 (b), 63.6645(g) & (h), 63.6650(b), 63.6655(a)(3) (1/30/13), Table 2c Line 3 (3/6/13), Table 4 Line 3 (2/27/14) and Table 5 Line 12 (1/30/13)	CO emissions from the engine are limited to 230 ppmvd @ 15% oxygen as determined by an average of three 1-hour test runs using an EPA Method 10. You must be in compliance with this emission limit at all times.	Conduct a performance test for CO using EPA Method 10 and at least three 1-hour test runs. This one-time initial performance test shall be conducted by no later than November 27, 2013 (180 days after the May 3, 2013 compliance date). Maintain a record of the performance test. Submit a 60 day advanced notice of performance testing. Submit the results of the performance test within 60 day of completing the test. Submit a semiannual reports that include any deviations from the requirements in this AOP term.

Table 5-4-1: Existing, Non-Emergency, Compression-Ignition RICE 100 ≤ hp ≤ 300 hp

Term	Citation	Description	Monitoring/Recordkeeping/Reporting
5.4.1.2 HAP	40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ 63.6605(b), 63.6625(h), 63.6650(b), (c) & (f), 63.6655(a)(2) & (4) (1/30/13)	Operate and maintain the engine in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. During periods of startup, minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply.	Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation and all required maintenance performed on the air pollution control and monitoring equipment. Submit a semiannual and annual compliance reports as required under 63.6650(b), (c) & (f) with the caveat that AOP Term 2.4.7 requires reporting of deviations within 30 days of discovery.
Metal Baler Engine (BAL-2555-01)			
5.4.1.3 Fuel	OAC 593 Condition 3 (6/24/96)	The metal baler engine shall combust diesel with a maximum sulfur content of 500 ppm by weight.	Fuel specification sheets from the fuel supplier shall be made available to NWCAA upon request.
5.4.1.4 VE	OAC 593 Condition 2 (6/24/96)	The metal baler shall operate without producing visible emissions of >10% opacity for more than 3 minutes in any hour as measured by Department of Ecology Method 9A.	<i>Directly Enforceable:</i> Follow MR&R under AOP Term 4.12.

5.4.2 New, Non-Emergency, Compression-Ignition RICE ≤ 500 hp

The following engine listed in AOP Table 1-4-2 is required to meet the 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ requirements in Table 5-4-2. Compliance with 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ is achieved through compliance with 40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII for engines ≤ 500 hp that are considered new under Subpart ZZZZ meaning constructed on or after June 12, 2006.

In addition, the wood chipper engine is subject to the requirements of OAC 1100.

AOP Table 1-4-2 Engine

WOO-2555-02 (wood chipper)

Table 5-4-2: New, Non-Emergency, Compression-Ignition RICE ≤ 500 hp

Term	Citation	Description	Monitoring/Recordkeeping/Reporting
5.4.2.1 Fuel	40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ 63.6590(c)(7) (1/30/13) → 40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII 60.4207 (1/30/13)	The engine shall meet the requirements of 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ by meeting the requirements of 40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII. Diesel fuel combusted in the engine shall meet the requirements of 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ≤ 15 ppm sulfur by weight, and • Cetane index ≥ 40, or an aromatic content ≤ 35% by volume. 	<i>Directly Enforceable:</i> Keep a record of the type of fuel and its sulfur content for fuels combusted in the engine.

Table 5-4-2: New, Non-Emergency, Compression-Ignition RICE ≤ 500 hp

Term	Citation	Description	Monitoring/Recordkeeping/Reporting
5.4.2.2 HAP	40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ 63.6590(c)(7) (1/30/13) → 40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII 60.4204(b), 60.4201(a), 60.4211(a) & (c) (7/7/16), 60.4209(b) (6/28/11), 60.4206, Table 8 (7/11/06)	The engine shall meet the requirements of 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ by meeting the requirements of 40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII. The engine must comply with the emission standards for new CI engines in accordance with 60.4201, that specifies that the engine must be certified by the manufacture according to 40 CFR 89.112-113 (EPA tier system) and 40 CFR 1039.101-115, as applicable. Operate and maintain the engine so that it achieves the emission standards over the entire life of the engine including following the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions and changing only those emission-related settings that are permitted by the manufacturer.	<i>Directly Enforceable:</i> Keep a record of: Engine manufacturer data indicating compliance with 40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII standards. A copy of the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions. A log of each maintenance and repair activity performed on the engine.
5.4.2.3 Fuel	OAC 1100 Condition 1 (9/9/11)	Sulfur content of diesel fuel combusted in the wood chipper engine shall not exceed 15 ppm by weight.	Do one of the following to demonstrate compliance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use an appropriate method in 40 CFR 60.17, or • Obtain a certificate from the supplier showing the sulfur content of the fuel.
5.4.2.4 VE	OAC 1100 Condition 2 (9/9/11)	Visible emissions from the engine shall not exceed 5% opacity on a 6-minute block average basis measured by EPA Method 9, except during startup. The startup period ends when the engine has been operating for 15 minutes.	<i>Directly Enforceable:</i> Follow MR&R for VE under AOP Term 4.12.
5.4.2.5 VE	OAC 1100 Condition 3 (9/9/11)	Visible emissions from the wood chipping equipment shall not exceed 5% opacity for more than 3 minutes in any one-hour period as measured by Ecology Method 9A.	

Table 5-4-2: New, Non-Emergency, Compression-Ignition RICE ≤ 500 hp

Term	Citation	Description	Monitoring/Recordkeeping/Reporting
5.4.2.6 PM	OAC 1100 Condition 4 (9/9/11)	<u>Fugitive Particulate Emissions</u> Water spray nozzles shall be used to reduce fugitive particulate emissions when the type and quantity of material might emit fugitive emissions beyond the immediate operating location.	<i>Directly Enforceable:</i> Record the following information for each period that the wood chipper is used. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A determination as to whether water spray nozzles will be used to control fugitive emissions. • If they are determined not to be used, explain why. • If they are determined to be used, record the results spray nozzle inspections.
5.4.2.7 PM	OAC 1100 Condition 5 (9/9/11)	<u>Fugitive Particulate Emissions</u> The main road between the plant boundary and the immediate vicinity of the wood chipper shall be paved, surfaced with crushed gravel, or otherwise treated to minimize entrainment of particulate matter.	If particulate matter entrainment is observed due to action of wind or passage of vehicles, cleaning, watering, or treatment with dust suppressant material shall be done until entrainment of particulate matter is no longer observed during wind or passage of vehicles. <i>Directly Enforceable:</i> Record the date and time of observed particle entrainment from the road and actions taken to suppress particulate.

5.4.3 Existing, Emergency, Compression-Ignition RICE > 500 hp

The following engines listed in AOP Table 1-4-3 are required to meet the 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ requirements in Table 5-4-3. For engines > 500 hp, existing under Subpart ZZZZ means constructed before December 19, 2002.

In addition, each engine is approved under an OAC and must comply with the requirements of that order as specified in Table 5-4-3.

AOP Table 1-4-3 Engines

- ICE-0198-02
- ICE-2772-01
- ICE-2772-02
- ICE-0382-01
- ICE-0889-02

Table 5-4-3: Existing, Emergency, Compression-Ignition RICE > 500 hp

Term	Citation	Description	Monitoring/Recordkeeping/Reporting
5.4.3.1 HAP	40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ 63.6625(f) and 63.6640(f)(2) & (3) (1/30/13)	Do not operate the engine for more than 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance and readiness testing or where there is a deviation of voltage or frequency $\geq 5\%$ below standard voltage or frequency. The engine may be operated for up to 50 hours of the 100 hour limit in non-emergency service for conditions not specified above, if the electricity generated is not used for peak shaving, non-emergency demand response, to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid, or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.	<i>Directly Enforceable:</i> Maintain a record of the engine's non-resettable run time hours in each calendar year that includes; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hours operated in non-emergency service, • Hours operated in emergency service and what classified the operation as an emergency.
Tactical Support Center Emergency Generators (ICE-2772-01 and ICE-2772-02)			
5.4.3.2 Fuel	OAC 528a Condition 4 (3/4/96)	The generator engine shall combust diesel with a maximum sulfur content of 500 ppm by weight.	A fuel specification sheet from the fuel supplier shall be made available to NWCAA upon request.
5.4.3.3 VE	OAC 528a Condition 2 (3/4/96)	The generator engine shall operate without producing visible emissions of >10% opacity for more than 3 minutes in any hour as measured by Ecology Method 9A.	<i>Directly Enforceable:</i> Follow MR&R for VE under AOP Term 4.12.
5.4.3.4 General	OAC 528a Condition 3 (3/4/96)	The two generator engines shall not operate more than 4,000 hours/year as a combined total.	Maintain a record of the run time hours of the engines.
Water Treatment Plant Emergency Generator (ICE-0198-02)			
5.4.3.5 Fuel	OAC 642 Condition 3 (1/6/98)	The generator engine shall combust diesel with a maximum sulfur content of 500 ppm by weight.	Fuel specification sheets from the fuel supplier shall be made available to NWCAA upon request.
5.4.3.6 VE	OAC 642 Condition 1 (01/6/98)	The generator engine shall operate without producing visible emissions of >10% opacity for more than 3 minutes in any hour as measured by Ecology Method 9A.	<i>Directly Enforceable:</i> Follow MR&R for VE under AOP Term 4.12.

5.4.3.7 General	OAC 642 Condition 2 (1/6/98)	The generator engine shall not operate more than 4,000 hours per year.	Maintain a record of the total run time hours of the two engines combined for each calendar year.
Galley Emergency Generator (ICE-0382-01)			
5.4.3.8 Fuel	OAC 551 Condition 5 (5/1/95)	The generator engine shall combust diesel with a maximum sulfur content of 500 ppm by weight.	Fuel specification sheets from the fuel supplier shall be made available to NWCAA upon request.
5.4.3.9 VE	OAC 551 Condition 2 (5/1/95)	The generator engine shall operate without producing visible emissions of >10% opacity for more than 3 minutes in any hour as determined by Ecology Method 9A.	<i>Directly Enforceable:</i> Follow MR&R for VE under AOP Term 4.12.
5.4.3.10 General	OAC 551 Condition 4 (5/1/95)	The generator engine shall not operate more than 4,500 hours per year.	Maintain a record of the annual run time hours.

5.4.4 New, Emergency, Compression-Ignition RICE > 500 hp

The following engines listed in AOP Table 1-4-4 are required to meet the 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ requirements in Table 5-4-4. Compliance with 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ is achieved through compliance with 40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII. For engines > 500 hp, new under Subpart ZZZZ means constructed on or after December 19, 2002.

AOP Table 1-4-4 Engines

ICE-0368-02

ICE-0410-02

ICE-0976-02

ICE-0994-01

ICE-0993-03

ICE-0993-04

ICE-2700-05

ICE-2700-06

ICE-2973-01

ICE-3001-01

ICE-2615-01

Table 5-4-4: New, Emergency, Compression-Ignition RICE > 500 hp

Term	Citation	Description	Monitoring/Recordkeeping/Reporting
5.4.4.1 HAP	40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ 63.6640(f)(2) & (3) (1/30/13)	<p>Do not operate the engine for more than 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance and readiness testing or where there is a deviation of voltage or frequency \geq 5% below standard voltage or frequency.</p> <p>The engine may be operated for up to 50 hours of the 100 hour limit in non-emergency service for conditions not specified above, if the electricity generated is not used for peak shaving, non-emergency demand response, to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid, or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.</p>	<p><i>Directly Enforceable:</i></p> <p>Maintain a record of the engine's non-resettable run time hours in each calendar year that includes;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hours operated in non-emergency service, • Hours operated in emergency service and what classified the operation as an emergency.
5.4.4.2 Fuel	40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ 63.6590(c)(7) (1/30/13) → 40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII 60.4207 (1/30/13)	<p>The engine shall meet the requirements of 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ by meeting the requirements of 40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII.</p> <p>Diesel fuel combusted in the engine shall meet the requirements of 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \leq 15 ppm sulfur by weight, and • Cetane index \geq 40, or an aromatic content \leq 35% by volume. 	<p><i>Directly Enforceable:</i></p> <p>Keep a record of the type of fuel and its sulfur content for fuels combusted in the engine.</p>

Table 5-4-4: New, Emergency, Compression-Ignition RICE > 500 hp

Term	Citation	Description	Monitoring/Recordkeeping/Reporting
5.4.4.3 NSPS	40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ 63.6590(c)(7) (1/30/13) → 40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII 60.4204(b), 60.4201(a), 60.4211(a) & (c) (7/7/16), 60.4209(b) (6/28/11), 60.4206, Table 8 (7/11/06)	<p>The engine shall meet the requirements of 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ by meeting the requirements of 40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII.</p> <p>The engine must comply with the emission standards for new CI engines in accordance with 60.4201, that specifies that the engine must be certified by the manufacture according to 40 CFR 89.112-113 (EPA tier system) and 40 CFR 1039.101-115, as applicable.</p> <p>Operate and maintain the engine so that it achieves the emission standards over the entire life of the engine including following the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions and changing only those emission-related settings that are permitted by the manufacturer.</p>	<p><i>Directly Enforceable:</i></p> <p>Keep a record of:</p> <p>Engine manufacturer data indicating compliance with 40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII standards.</p> <p>A copy of the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions.</p> <p>A log of each maintenance and repair activity performed on the engine.</p>

5.4.5 Existing, Emergency, Compression-Ignition RICE \leq 500 hp

The following engines listed in AOP Table 1-4-5 are required to meet the 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ requirements in Table 5-4-5. For engines \leq 500 hp, existing under Subpart ZZZZ means constructed before June 12, 2006.

In addition, the wastewater treatment plant engine (ICE-2796-01) is required to meet the conditions of OAC 583.

AOP Table 1-4-5 Engines

ICE-0016-01	ICE-2544-04	ICE-2864-01
ICE-0368-01	ICE-2577-01	ICE-2873-01
ICE-0410-01	ICE-2581-01	ICE-2878-01
ICE-0420-02	ICE-2596-02	ICE-2883-01
ICE-0421-02	ICE-2642-01	ICE-2897-01
ICE-0423-02	ICE-2681-01	
ICE-0430-02	ICE-2699-01	
ICE-0856-02	ICE-2742-01	
ICE-0858-02	ICE-2796-01	
ICE-0874-02	ICE-2815-01	
ICE-0975-01	ICE-2836-01	
ICE-0993-01	ICE-2853-01	

Table 5-4-5: Existing, Emergency, Compression-Ignition RICE ≤ 500 hp

Term	Citation	Description	Monitoring/Recordkeeping/Reporting
5.4.5.1 HAP	40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ 63.6625(f), 63.6640(f)(2) & (3) and 63.6655(f) (1/30/13)	<p>Do not operate the engine for more than 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance and readiness testing or where there is a deviation of voltage or frequency ≥ 5% below standard voltage or frequency.</p> <p>The engine may be operated for up to 50 hours of the 100 hour limit in non-emergency service for conditions not specified above, if the electricity generated is not used for peak shaving, non-emergency demand response, to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid, or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.</p>	<p>Maintain a record of the engine's non-resettable run time hours in each calendar year that includes;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hours operated in non-emergency service, • Hours operated in emergency service and what classified the operation as an emergency. <p><i>Directly Enforceable:</i></p> <p>For ICE-2873-01 (control tower), ICE-2878-01 (radar dish) and ICE-0858-02 (radar communications), maintain the following records. For engine hours the record shall be based on the engine's non-resettable run time meter.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Date, time and duration in hours the engine operates for maintenance and readiness testing. • Date, time and duration in hours the engine operates due to the UPS or ATS associated with the generator being unavailable or considered unreliable. • Date, time and duration in hours when the main electrical power to the equipment supported by the generator was interrupted. • Maintenance and repair records for the UPS and ATS associated with the generator.

Table 5-4-5: Existing, Emergency, Compression-Ignition RICE ≤ 500 hp

Term	Citation	Description	Monitoring/Recordkeeping/Reporting
5.4.5.2 HAP	40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ 63.6602 (1/30/13) & Table 2c Line 1 (3/6/13), 63.6625(f) & (i), 63.6640(b) and 63.6650(f) (1/30/13)	<p>Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first or utilize an oil analysis program in order to extend the specified oil change requirement.</p> <p>Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.</p> <p>Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.</p> <p>If an emergency engine is operating during an emergency and it is not possible to shut down the engine in order to perform the work practice requirements, or if performing the work practice on the required schedule would otherwise pose an unacceptable risk, the work practice can be delayed until the emergency is over or the unacceptable risk has abated. The work practice should be performed as soon as practicable after the emergency has ended or the unacceptable risk has abated.</p>	<p>Operate the engine with a non-resettable run time meter.</p> <p>Report each instance in which an operating limitation was not met. Deviations from emission and operating limits must be reported according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.6650(f).</p> <p>Report any failure to perform the management practice on the schedule required and the Federal, State or local law under which the risk was deemed unacceptable.</p> <p>If an oil analysis program is utilized to extend the specified oil change requirement, keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine.</p>
5.4.5.3 HAP	40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ 63.6625(e)(2) & (h), 63.6640(a) & Table 6 Line 9, and 63.6655(d) & (e) (1/30/13)	<p>Operate and maintain the engine according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions or develop your own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.</p> <p>Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes per startup.</p>	<p>Keep records related to operating and maintaining the engine according to the manufacturer's emission-related operation and maintenance instructions. Or if a maintenance plan is developed, keep records of the maintenance conducted on the engine in order to demonstrate that the engine is operated and maintained according to the maintenance plan.</p>

Table 5-4-5: Existing, Emergency, Compression-Ignition RICE ≤ 500 hp

Term	Citation	Description	Monitoring/Recordkeeping/Reporting
5.4.5.4 HAP	40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ 63.6595(c), 63.6640(e) & Table 8, 63.6645(a)(5), and 63.6650(f) (1/30/13)	Comply with applicable requirements in 40 CFR 63 Subpart A as listed in 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ Table 8, exempt that notifications under 63.7(b) and (c), 63.8(e), (f)(4) and (f)(6), 63.9(b) through (e), and (g) and (h) do not apply.	Report each instance in which the applicable requirements in 40 CFR 63 Subpart A as listed in 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ Table 8 are not met. Deviations must be reported according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.6650(f).
Wastewater Treatment Plant Emergency Generator (ICE-2796-01)			
5.4.5.5 Fuel	OAC 583 Condition 3 (4/11/96)	The generator engine shall combust diesel with a maximum sulfur content of 500 ppm by weight.	Fuel specification sheets from the fuel supplier shall be made available to NWCAA upon request.
5.4.5.6 VE	OAC 583 Condition 2 (4/11/96)	The generator engine shall operate without producing visible emissions of >10% opacity for more than 3 minutes in any hour as determined by Ecology Method 9A.	<i>Directly Enforceable:</i> Follow MR&R for VE under AOP Term 4.12.
5.4.5.7 General	OAC 583 Condition 4 (4/11/96)	The generator engine shall not operate more than 500 hours per year.	Maintain a record of the annual run time hours.

5.4.6 New, Emergency, Compression-Ignition RICE ≤ 500 hp

The following engines listed in AOP Table 1-4-6 are required to meet the 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ requirements in Table 5-4-6. Compliance with 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ is achieved through compliance with 40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII. For engines ≤ 500 hp, new under Subpart ZZZZ means constructed on or after June 12, 2006.

In addition, the Tactical support center communications engine is required to meet the conditions of OAC 993.

AOP Table 1-4-6 Engines

ICE-0135-03	ICE-0892-01	ICE-2903-01
ICE-0312-02	ICE-0894-02	ICE-2928-01
ICE-0384-03	ICE-2544-03	ICE-2965-01
ICE-0385-03	ICE-2645-02	ICE-2987-01

ICE-0386-03 ICE-2699-02
ICE-0870-02 ICE-2829-01

Table 5-4-6: New, Emergency, Compression-Ignition RICE ≤ 500 hp

Term	Citation	Description	Monitoring/Recordkeeping/Reporting
5.4.6.1 HAP	40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ 63.6640(f)(2) & (3) and 63.6655(f) (1/30/13)	<p>Do not operate the engine for more than 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance and readiness testing or where there is a deviation of voltage or frequency ≥ 5% below standard voltage or frequency.</p> <p>The engine may be operated for up to 50 hours of the 100 hour limit in non-emergency service for conditions not specified above, if the electricity generated is not used for peak shaving, non-emergency demand response, to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid, or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.</p>	<p>Maintain a record of the engine's non-resettable run time hours in each calendar year that includes;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hours operated in non-emergency service, • Hours operated in emergency service and what classified the operation as an emergency. <p><i>Directly Enforceable:</i> For ICE-0385-03 (Admin/operations/radar center), maintain the following records. For engine hours the record shall be based on the engine's non-resettable run time meter.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Date, time and duration in hours the engine operates for maintenance and readiness testing. • Date, time and duration in hours the engine operates due to the UPS or ATS associated with the generator being unavailable or considered unreliable. • Date, time and duration in hours when the main electrical power to the equipment supported by the generator was interrupted. • Maintenance and repair records for the UPS and ATS associated with the generator.
5.4.6.2 Fuel	40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ 63.6590(c)(7) (1/30/13) → 40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII 60.4207 (1/30/13)	<p>The engine shall meet the requirements of 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ by meeting the requirements of 40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII.</p> <p>Diesel fuel combusted in the engine shall meet the requirements of 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ≤ 15 ppm sulfur by weight, and <p>Cetane index ≥ 40, or an aromatic content ≤ 35% by volume.</p>	<p><i>Directly Enforceable:</i> Keep a record of the type of fuel and its sulfur content for fuels combusted in the engine.</p>

<p>5.4.6.3 HAP</p>	<p>40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ 63.6590(c)(7) (1/30/13) → 40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII 60.4204(b), 60.4201(a), 60.4211(a) & (c) (7/7/16), 60.4209(b) (6/28/11), 60.4206, Table 8 (7/11/06)</p>	<p>The engine shall meet the requirements of 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ by meeting the requirements of 40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII. The engine must comply with the emission standards for new CI engines in accordance with 60.4201, that specifies that the engine must be certified by the manufacture according to 40 CFR 89.112-113 (EPA tier system) and 40 CFR 1039.101-115, as applicable. Operate and maintain the engine so that it achieves the emission standards over the entire life of the engine including following the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions and changing only those emission-related settings that are permitted by the manufacturer.</p>	<p><i>Directly Enforceable:</i> Keep a record of: Engine manufacturer data indicating compliance with 40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII standards. A copy of the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions A log of each maintenance and repair activity performed on the engine.</p>
<p>Tactical Support Center Communications Emergency Generator (ICE-0135-03)</p>			
<p>5.4.6.4 Fuel</p>	<p>OAC 993 Conditions 1 and 2 (2/1/07)</p>	<p>The generator engine shall combust diesel fuel with sulfur content no greater than 0.0015 wt%. The engine may combust an alternative fuel (for example, a biodiesel blend) upon approval of the NWCAA.</p>	<p>Obtain certificates of fuel analysis using an ASTM analytical method or obtain a certificate from each fuel supplier showing the sulfur content of the fuel upon delivery. This record shall be available to the NWCAA upon request.</p>

5.4.6.5 VE	OAC 993 Conditions 3, 4, 6, and 7 (2/1/07)	Visible emissions from the generator shall not exceed 10% opacity for more than 3 minutes in any sixty-minute period as determined by Department of Ecology Method 9A. Emissions during the initial 5 minutes of operation (cold start-up) are exempt from this limit.	<p>The emissions from the generator set stack exhaust shall be observed during daylight hours while the generator is in operation and under full load. The observation shall be made monthly for six consecutive months after initial startup. If at the end of the six month period of monthly monitoring visual emissions have consistently been zero, observations may continue semiannually. If any visual emissions are detected for more than two minutes during any observation (outside of the five minutes of cold start-up), visual emissions shall be reduced to zero or monitored by Ecology Method 9A as soon as possible and no later than six hours after detection. Also, visual emissions observation shall revert to monthly until six consecutive months of consistently zero observations have been recorded.</p> <p>All maintenance, visual emissions observations, and actions taken to resolve any visual emissions problems shall be recorded in a logbook kept on-site and readily available to the NWCAA upon request.</p> <p>Results of each visual emissions observation, and/or Department of Ecology Method 9A test, and actions taken to resolve problems shall be reported to the NWCAA in the facility's semiannual monitoring report.</p>
5.4.6.6 General	OAC 993 Condition 5 (2/1/07)	<p><u>Operation</u></p> <p>The generator shall not operate for more than 500 hours/year, in total, including testing time.</p>	<p>The generator shall be equipped with a device that records the number of operating hours. Records shall be kept of the number of hours the generator runs during each calendar year. These records shall be kept onsite for a minimum of five years and shall be available for inspection by the NWCAA.</p>

5.4.7 New, Fire Pump, Compression-Ignition RICE ≤ 500 hp

The following engine listed in AOP Table 1-4-7 is required to meet the 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ requirements in Table 5-4-7. Compliance with 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ is achieved through compliance with 40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII. For engines ≤ 500 hp, new under Subpart ZZZZ means constructed on or after June 12, 2006.

AOP Table 1-4-7 Engine

ICE-0410-03

Table 5-4-7: New, Fire Pump, Compression-Ignition RICE ≤ 500 hp

Term	Citation	Description	Monitoring/Recordkeeping/Reporting				
5.4.7.1 HAP	Subpart ZZZZ 63.6590(c)(7) (1/30/13) → 40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII 60.4207 (1/30/13)	<p>Diesel fired fire pumps shall comply with the emission standards in Table 4 to Subpart IIII.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="604 467 1098 621"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="604 467 873 540">Engine size - 2009 & later model year</th> <th data-bbox="873 467 1098 540">Emission Limit (g/hp-hr)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="604 540 873 621">175 -300 hp</td> <td data-bbox="873 540 1098 621">3.0 NMHC+NOx 0.15 PM</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Diesel fuel must meet the requirements of 40 CFR 80.510(b) including a sulfur content not to exceed 15 ppmw.</p>	Engine size - 2009 & later model year	Emission Limit (g/hp-hr)	175 -300 hp	3.0 NMHC+NOx 0.15 PM	<p>Install, configure, operate, and maintain the engine according to the manufacturer's emission-related specifications and written instructions.</p> <p>In accordance with 60.4210(c)(3), a permanent label shall be attached to each engine that meets the applicable labeling requirements for that engine.</p>
Engine size - 2009 & later model year	Emission Limit (g/hp-hr)						
175 -300 hp	3.0 NMHC+NOx 0.15 PM						

5.4.8 Existing, Emergency, Spark Ignition RICE ≤ 500 hp

The following engines listed in AOP Table 1-4-8 are required to meet the 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ requirements in Table 5-4-8. For engines ≤ 500 hp, existing under Subpart ZZZZ means constructed before June 12, 2006.

AOP Table 1-4-8 Engines

ICE-0087-01

ICE-2629-02

Table 5-4-8: Existing, Emergency, Spark Ignition RICE ≤ 500 hp

Term	Citation	Description	Monitoring/Recordkeeping/Reporting
5.4.8.1 HAP	40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ 63.6625(f), 63.6640(f)(2) & (3) and 63.6655(f) (1/30/13)	<p>Do not operate the engine for more than 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance and readiness testing or where there is a deviation of voltage or frequency ≥ 5% below standard voltage or frequency.</p> <p>The engine may be operated for up to 50 hours of the 100 hour limit in non-emergency service for conditions not specified above, if the electricity generated is not used for peak shaving, non-emergency demand response, to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid, or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.</p>	<p>Maintain a record of the engine's non-resettable run time hours in each calendar year that includes;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hours operated in non-emergency service, • Hours operated in emergency service and what classified the operation as an emergency.

<p>5.4.8.2 HAP</p>	<p>40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ 63.6602, 63.6605(a) & (b), 63.6625(e) & (j), 63.6640(a) & (b), 63.6650(f), 63.6655(a), (d) & (e) (1/30/13), Table 2c Line 6 (3/6/13) and Table 6 Line 9 (1/30/13);</p>	<p>Operate and maintain the engine according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions or develop your own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; • Inspect spark plugs every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; • Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary. <p>If you utilize an oil analysis program in order to extend the specified oil change, the analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine, and the oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil. The analysis program must analyze the following parameters according to the listed condemning limits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total Acid Number increases by more than 3.0 milligrams of potassium hydroxide (KOH) per gram from Total Acid Number of the oil when new; • viscosity of the oil has changed by more than 20 percent from the viscosity of the oil when new; or • percent water content (by volume) is greater than 0.5. <p>If all of these condemning limits are not exceeded, the engine owner or operator is not required to change the oil. If any of the limits are exceeded, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 days of receiving the results of the analysis; if the engine is not in operation when the results of the analysis are received, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 days or before commencing operation, whichever is later.</p>	<p>Maintain the following records:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parameters analyzed as part of the oil analysis program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for the engine. • Keep records of the maintenance conducted on the engine consistent with its maintenance plan. • A description of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction and actions taken to minimize emissions in accordance with 63.6605(b). • A copy of each report submitted. <p>Submit semiannual reports that include each instance that an operating limit in Table 2c was not met.</p>
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5.4.8.3 HAP	40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ 63.6595(c), 63.6640(e), 63.6645(a), 63.6650(f) (1/30/13), 63.6660 (3/3/10), 63.6665 (3/3/10) and Table 8 (1/30/13)	Comply with applicable requirements in 40 CFR 63 Subpart A as listed in 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ Table 8, except that notifications under 63.7(b) and (c), 63.8(e), (f)(4) and (f)(6), 63.9(b) through (e), and (g) and (h) do not apply.	Report each instance in which the applicable requirements in 40 CFR 63 Subpart A as listed in 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ Table 8 are not met. Deviations must be reported according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.6650(f).
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SECTION 6 INAPPLICABLE REQUIREMENTS

The regulations identified in Table 6-1 do not apply to emission units at Naval Air Station Whidbey Island as of the date of permit issuance.

Table 6-1: Inapplicable Requirements

Citation	Title	Basis
NWCAA Regulation		
NWCAA 460	Sulfur Compounds in Fuel	The facility does not have a total potential heat input capacity greater than 500 MMBtu per hour.
NWCAA 580.3	High Vapor Pressure VOC Storage Tanks	The facility does not have this source category.
NWCAA 580.5	Bulk Gasoline Tanks	The facility does not have this source category.
NWCAA 580.9	High Vapor Pressure VOCs in External Floating Roof Tanks	The facility does not have this source category.
NWCAA 590	Perchloroethylene Dry Cleaners	The facility does not have this source category.
State Regulation		
WAC 173-400-070	Emission Standards for Certain Source Categories	The facility does not have these source categories.
WAC 173-400-091	Voluntary Limits on Emissions	The facility has not requested a regulatory order to limit potential to emit.
WAC 173-400-105(5)	Continuous Monitoring and Reporting	The facility does not have these source categories in the sizes subject to the requirements.
WAC 173-434	Solid Waste Incineration	The facility does not have this source category.
WAC 173-491-040(5)	Stage II Gasoline Vapor Control	The facility does not have gasoline throughput high enough to qualify for this regulation.
Federal NSPS Regulations		
40 CFR 60 Subpart Kb	Standards of Performance for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984	Jet fuel or diesel fuel storage tanks have a vapor pressure below the 3.5 kPa (0.5 psia) applicability threshold. Gasoline storage tanks located at the gasoline dispensing facilities are exempted under 40 CFR 60.110b(d)(6).
40 CFR 60 Subpart EEEE	Standards of Performance for Other Solid Waste Incineration Units for Which Construction is Commenced After December 9, 2004, or for Which Modification or Reconstruction is Commenced on or After June 16, 2006	No affects OSWI units at NASWI. The ammunition disposal trailer is specifically exempt under 40 CFR 60.2887(q).

Table 6-1: Inapplicable Requirements

Citation	Title	Basis
40 CFR 60 Subpart JJJJ	Standards of Performance for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines	There are no spark-ignition engines at the facility constructed after the June 12, 2006/January 1, 2009 applicability dates listed under 60.4230(a)(4)(iv)
Federal NESHAP Regulations		
40 CFR 63 Subpart T	Halogenated Solvent Cleaning	The facility does not have this source category.
40 CFR 63 Subpart DD	Off-Site Waste Recovery Operations	The facility does not have this source category.
40 CFR 63 Subpart EEEE	Organic Liquids Distribution (Non-Gasoline)	Exempts kerosene, diesel, and other fuels consumed on site at the facility.
40 CFR 63 Subpart MMMM	Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products	Exempts Armed Forces facilities
40 CFR 63 Subpart PPPP	Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products	Exempts Armed Forces facilities
40 CFR 63 Subpart QQQQ	Surface Coating of Wood Building Products	Exempts facility construction or maintenance operations
40 CFR 63 Subpart RRRR	Surface Coating of Metal Furniture	Exempts Armed Forces facilities
40 CFR 63 Subpart GGGG	Site Remediation	The facility is exempt as a non-RCRA, non-CERCLA remediation site generating ≤ 1 Mg HAP per year.
40 CFR 63 Subpart NNNN	Surface Coating of Large Appliances	The facility is exempt because all coating operations are for facilities maintenance.
40 CFR 63 Subpart P PPPP	Engine Test Cells/Stands	Indoor test cells T-6 and T-10 are exempt under 63.9290(d)(1) because they are used to test combustion turbine aircraft engines. Outdoor test stand T-17 and the auxiliary power test stand are exempt because they were constructed prior to May 14, 2002. Under 63.9290 (a)(1) & (b) these test stands are considered existing with no requirements.
40 CFR 63 Subpart CCCCC	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Category: Gasoline Dispensing Facilities	The facility is a major source of HAP. This rule only applies to area sources.
40 CFR 63 Subpart H HHHHH	Paint Stripping and Miscellaneous Surface Coating Operations at Area Sources	The facility is a major source of HAP; this rule applies to area sources. Furthermore, this subpart does not apply to surface coating or paint stripping performed at installations owned or operated by the Armed Forces of the United States (40 CFR 63.11169(d)(1)).